"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,648—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th June.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	22nd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	16th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	———	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,257	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	———	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates, No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH; AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA" 2,030 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for
BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Magazzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561 nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899. Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc., and even Musical Chamber Pots—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

TOBACCOS, CHEROOTS, & CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL BRANDS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot shape, without Straw	Per box of 100	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	,, ,,	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	,, ,,	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar shape	,, ,,	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Special, Torpedo shape	,, 50	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Sumatra, Barrels	,, ,,	1 12	2 0
Java Gems, No. 1	,, ,,	3 4	3 10
,, ,, No. 2	,, ,,	3 0	3 6
,, ,, No. 3	,, ,,	2 12	3 2
,, Nobles	,, ,,	3 0	3 6

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
NESTOR GIANACLIS CIGARETTES.
Pipe and Cigarette Tobaccos of all kinds.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD : as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COIR BATH SHAMPOOING BRUSHES.

SUPERIOR to Loofahs for use in the Tropics. They stimulate the circulation and produce a healthy glow unattained by any other means.

EACH ANNAS 10.

With Handle for Shampooing the Back (in 2 sizes) each Re. 1 4.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MEDICAL REQUISITES.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD., OF BOMBAY, hold an enormous and well-selected Stock of every description.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.
SPRAY APPARATUS.
BELTS OF EVERY KIND.
TRUSSES.
ELASTIC HOSIERY.
ENEMAS.
FEEDING BOTTLES.
INHALERS.
SYRINGES.

EVERY REQUISITE for the Sick Room.
DISINFECTANTS of every known kind.
MEDICAL CHESTS—SPECTACLES AND OPTICAL GOODS.
Orders by Telegram executed immediately.
FULL PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN"
EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"
SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS :

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS : Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING : Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT : Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "TEMPLE" CLASSICS.

LIST OF LATEST VOLUMES:

Each Re. 1-6.

- Browning's Men and Women. Edited by H. Buxton Forman.
- Mrs. E. B. Browning's Aurora Leigh. Edited by H. Burton Forman.
- DeQuincey's Confessions of an Opium-Eater. Edited by Walter Jerrold.
- Shelley's Shorter Poems. Edited by H. Buxton Forman.
- Sterne's Tristram Shandy. In two Volumes. Edited by Walter Jerrold.
- Epictetus: Discourses and Encheiridion. Mrs. Carter's Translation. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse. Two Volumes.
- Herrick's Poems. Two Volumes.
- Apuleius: The Golden Ass. Adlington's Translation. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse, (shortly).
- Wordsworth's Sonnets. Edited by Prof. G. C. Moore-Smith, (shortly).

PLUTARCH'S LIVES
(NORTH'S TRASLATION)

Will be published in Ten Volumes, edited by W. H. D. Rouse, as an "Extra Series" of the Temple Classics.

A JEWEL OF A PEN.
RUPEES 3.

The CALTON Stylographic Pen is the best because it is the simplest, most durable, holds more ink, and writes easier than a lead pencil, does not leak, and can be carried in any position.

S. S. "CITY OF VENICE,"
ARRIVED 20TH JUNE, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed, before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned, decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY beg to notify that I have CLOSED my PIANOFORTE BUSINESS at Medow Street, Bombay, and have ceased to IMPORT PIANOS, and that I have, from the 15th instant, REJOINED MARCKS and Co., Ltd., of Bombay and Poona, as Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer.

A. C. SCHNEIDER.

Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

In the Goods of BECHU BAI alias KOOVER VAHOO, late a Hindu Inhabitant, of No. 1 Aga Karballah Mohomed Street, Calcutta, and a widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 12th day of June instant, application was made to the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William, in Bengal, for grant of Letters of Administration (as under an intestacy) of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased with effect throughout British India, to JUMNA BAI, of No. 1 Aga Karballah Mahomed Street aforesaid, the mother and only heir and legal and personal representative of the said deceased, whereupon an order was made by the said Court for issue of Citation to the lawful next of kin of the said deceased to appear before the Justices of the said Court on Monday, the 24th day of July next between the hours of Ten and Twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, and then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration (as under an intestacy) to the property and credits of the said deceased, otherwise to shew good and sufficient cause why such Administration should not be granted to the said JUMNA BAI.—Dated this 16th day of June 1899.

GREGORY AND JONES,
Proctors.

11 Hasting's Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1899, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions that were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Friday, the 9th instant.

1. "That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered and supplemented by adding, in continuation of the subclause (a) of clause 3 of the said Memorandum, the following words and paras, viz.:—

"including therein the special powers and matters of business next specified, viz.:—

(a 1) "To insure all vessels and craft afloat or under construction, repair or otherwise, and all property and subject matter of insurance of every description during transit by sea or land or on inland waters, and also in or upon any wharves, stores, warehouses, offices and other places before or after transit, against the risks ordinarily enumerated or contemplated in policies of marine insurance, and also against floods, tidal waves, earthquakes and other acts of God, delay, theft, civil commotion, strikes, outrages and losses consequent thereon.

(a 2) "To insure all cattle and live-stock in course of transit against all or any of the risks referred to in (a 1) aforesaid.

(a 3) "To insure all wharves, warehouses and water-side stores and all descriptions of property thereon and therein against all or any consequences of floods, tidal waves, earthquakes and other acts of God, strikes, theft, outrages, disputes and civil commotion.

(a 4) "To insure maritime and other contracts of carriage and affreightment and any profits or emoluments and payments hereunder against all or any of the risks referred to in (a 1) aforesaid.

(a 5) To indemnify shipowners carriers by water and other persons entrusted with the carriage of property by water against liabilities incurred in the course of their business in respect of loss of, or damage to, property.

(a 6) "To lend money on bottomry and respondentia and to provide bail and to give security by bond or otherwise for the purpose of preventing the arrest or effecting the release from arrest, of vessels, cargoes and freights wholly or in part insured with the Company.

(a 7) "To insure all property or subject-matters of insurance on land against all or any of the risks in (a 1) and (a 2) aforesaid when the said risks are covered in conjunction with sea or transit risks to and from the place or places at which such property or subject-matters of insurance are landed, stored or deposited."

2. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following:—

(a) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 91, namely:—

The remuneration of Directors shall be the sum of Rs. 30 to each Director for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

(b) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 129, namely:—

The Common seal of the Company shall be affixed to each Fire Insurance policy issued by the Company except as provided by Clause 115, but it shall not be necessary to affix the seal of the Company to any Policy of Marine Insurance issued by the Company which shall be valid and binding upon the Company if issued under the signature of the Secretaries alone.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1899.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds Rs. 75, with 3 Rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square. Specimen Volumes may be examined at that address and orders booked.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
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ROBT. R. ROSS,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
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22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand strong victoria with removeable coach box.
1 powerful bay Arab 14-1, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet in saddle.
The property of W. Harvey Esq.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse about 9 years old, goes in single and double harness and in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite to Sassoon House, the very valuable and handsome mahogany, teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, drawing and bed-room carpets, drawing-room and wall cabinets by Wimbridge, drawing-room sofas, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, one richly carved blackwood four-post bedstead, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, a complete set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, rich plated epergne and centre stands, two English clocks by McCabe and John Bennett, strike 1-4, 1-2 and hours, in glass cases, 4, 6, 8, and 12-light hanging chandeliers, one iron fireproof safe, a large collection of valuable, choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and next to the Jewish Synagogue, and at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, and at Falkland Road, Khetwadi.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties, on the following days:—

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 3,190 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 573, new No. 11835, old Survey No. 706, and new Survey No. 3696, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 34 to 38, situate on or towards the western side of Bhendy Bazaar and Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the east, by the said road, on or towards the west, by the property of Purbhoo Jissaba, on or towards the north, by the property of Dada Makba, and on or towards the south, by the property of Dr. Gopal Vishram. The said property consists of several bungalows and well built shops, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 4,300 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of property assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 77, and new Nos. 16396 and 16392, and new Survey No. 7209, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3252, Street No. 16, and bounded on the east by a lane, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the south by the property of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee Seth, and on the north by the Mount Pleasant Road aforesaid, and were formerly in the occupation of Lieut.-Col. D. A. Paruck, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 2,00[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of Lot No. 2 hereinbefore described, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east, by the said Lot No. 2, on the west, by the property of D.E. Sassoon, on the north, by the Mount Pleasant Road, and on the south, by the property of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee Seth, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 808 square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 326, Ward No. 2103, situate at the south side of Grant Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east, by the public road leading from Grant Road to Khetwadi Back Road, on or towards the west, by the property of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Khanawalla, on or towards the north by the Grant Road and on or towards the south by the property of Dorabjee Jivanjee, and the said premises were formerly in the occupation of Manockshaw Dubash, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, solicitors, Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, on the 2nd floor "Sirdar Palace" above Pearse and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished house hold furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood mahogany semi-grand piano, by "John Broadwood and Sons" in very good order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, and handsome strong well built light Victoria on spring, a powerful grey Arab mare, set of brass mounted single harness, etc., etc., the property of R. T. MIDDLETON, Esq., Assistant Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 day's before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD and unserviceable stores at the Tramway Co's stables, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 11 a. m. Messrs. BENNETT Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old horse shoes, cast iron chairs, car wheels, leather pieces, candle clust, horse shoe nails zinc manure plate, iron chair, rasps and files, guny bags, empty kerosine tins, powdas, picks, horse jools, cast iron road points, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES GREY PEPPERELL DRILLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Jeeva Noormahomed.

P. M. C.-D. 49690-789—100 bales grey pepperell drills.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of piece-goods, twist, and other articles, etc.

4 cases red, black and yellow prints.
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MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1899.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property in Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or Old Naghadn, now called Memonwada Road, advertised to take place to-day is postponed.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dhobie Lane, near Jakeria Masjid, by order of the mortgagee, Datoobhai Hassum, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Meherally Karamsey, the remaining cases of pull-down lamps, globe, candle stand, globe lamps, tops, etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, the following fancy goods, consisting of Japanese curiosities, such as garden flowerpots with stands, garden seats, tea sets, cups and saucers, dinner and breakfast service, flower vases, centre pieces, silk bed covers, pillow covers, handkerchiefs, wall screens, etc.

English Paris, Austrian, and American-made novelties, such as crystal glass decorated cupboard with fittings, ruby crystal cupboard with jewel fittings, crystal glass sofa, chairs, table and teapoys, dressing stands, crystal glass large size Venetian mirrors with pier tables to match, crystal glass almyra with cabinet and drawers, best platedware, albums, dressing cases, companions, photo frames, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, below the Bridge at Nawab's bungalow, the valuable and handsome household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, Japanese cupbords, almyras, dining and round tables, glass, crockery and platedware, Japanese bamboo furniture, one sweet toned sympathic square piano by Schiedmeyer, Singer's pneumatic tyred bicycle, Singer's hand sewing machine, 2 terrior dogs, a lot of Bushra's fowls, geese, turkeys, child's tricycle, perambulator, China flower pots, etc., etc., the property of Mr. N. N. DEVIDA

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBHARWADA 2ND STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Khoja Ahmed Munji, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Rahimbhoy Jan Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of August 1885, the following property viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the west side of Coombharwada 2nd Street, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7678 and Street, No 258, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 9727 and new Survey No 5 620, containing by admeasurement 76 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the public street called Cumbharwada 2nd Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Ramji Sabaji, and on the south by the house of Anandibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kala Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, table ornaments, carpets, pictures, etc., the property of J. H. POTTS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Nursey Calliar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 19th day of May, 1894, and 8th day of February, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 377-77, new No. 7618, old Survey No. 1327-2809, and new Survey No. 4695, and in the books of the Collector of Municipality under Ward C No. 7240, and Street Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 67, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Khoja Street, on the north by the house of Mahomed Bhisty, and on the south by the house of Noora Memon and which premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 1st prox., at 1p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction a Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, by order of the concerned, the very valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, elegant English-made double C spring rubber tyred open carriage, handsome English-made rubber tyred bicycle wheel cabriolette with open sidehood, Ralli cart by John Carr, one pair of handsome bay Arab horses, a handsome waler mare, sets of double and single harness, harmonium by Ramchunder, square piano, 2 Austrian iron safes, large musical box, pictures of Hindoo deities by Ravi Varma, rich Japanese and English table ornaments, garden plants in pots, etc., lately the property of Mr. SHAMJEEBHAI AKHAI.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1899.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PIANO—Schiedmayer and Soehnes' Standard Indian Sympathetic Square Piano, ebonized with Gold line ornamentations, excellent tone. Cost Rs. 1,200, may be had on hire purchase system. Apply "A. B.," care of this Paper.

BANKS.

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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,090
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, at 15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, are now FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.

14th June, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 13,50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 157 and 158 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 9th May 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon on the 26th of June, 1899. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th July, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 8th May, 1899.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1898, is declared and made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1899, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 13th June, 1899.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th June, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order,

RANGILDAS BHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

ESTATE CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE ARTHUR FULLARTON NAPIER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late ARTHUR FULLARTON NAPIER, a Captain in the Indian Staff Corps, who DIED at Indore, Central India, on the 17th July 1898, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to whose estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, a member of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 6th June.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 520 OF 1895.

RAMCHANDRA BABURAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

VS.

SHANWAR SUKAT GOWAN PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Bhoiwada, at Matunga, outside the Fort, and GIRDHA DAS GANSHAMDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort..........Defendants.

Re DIKSHIT and DHANJISHA.

VS.

SHANWAR SUKAT GOWAN PATEL.

WHEREAS by a Judge's order made in the above suit on the 16th day of June, 1898, it was ordered that the said first Defendant Sunwar Sukat Gowan (d) Patel should forthwith pay to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha the sum of Rs 1,727-4-6, being the balance of cost due by him and the costs of and incidental to the Judge's Summons, dated the 2nd day of June, 1898, and the said order.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 24th day of September, 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title and interest of the Defendant Sunwar Sukat Gowand Patel in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—All those several pieces of land, partly Toka and partly pension and Tax, situate lying and being at Bhoiwada, at Parel, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73,537 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the joint names of the said Sunwar Sukat Gowand, Pandu Pavsha, Gowand and Ramchundra Pavsha Gowand, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 6, 18, 3e, 111, 145 and 155, 605 and 638, New Nos. 1459a, 1462B, 1467, 4323, 4572 and 4521, and New Survey Nos. 1-2465, 1-2441, 2-2072, 1-3-4-5 2057, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 and 9A-2066 1A and 6-2116, 1-2117, 3-2121 and 5-2462. The said pieces are bounded as follows :—

FIRSTLY.—North partly by passage, partly by the ground of Jvas Darving Braz, South partly by the ground of Keshav Jivraj Thakor and partly by the ground of Sha Maneckchand Hirachand, West by a passage, and East partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Jvas Darving Braz.

SECONDLY.—North by the ground of Merwanji Cawasji, South by the ground of Manoel James Loon and Alexander Manoel Loon, West partly by the ground of Merwanji Cawasji and partly by the ground of Barshaw Donkoo Thakoor, and East by the ground of Alexander Manoel Loon, Lawrence John Loon and Philip Bastao Loon.

THIRDLY.—North by the ground of Manoel Lawrence, South by a passage, West by the ground of Padmabai, wife of Haipoo Balaji, and East by the ground of Soothar Keshav Thakor.

FOURTHLY.—North by a passage, South partly by the ground of Alexander Manoel Rodrigues, partly by the ground of Joe Anton Loon Joe Lawrence Loon, Philip Larsha Loon, and partly by the ground of Patonji Pestonji, West partly by Parel Convent and partly by the ground of Lawrence Joe Loon, Philip Barchia Loon, and Alexander Manoel Rodrigues, and East partly by the ground of Govind Bhicajee, Govind Mahadev Takor and Soothar Keshav Thakor.

FIFTHLY.—North partly by the ground of Hajee Sulleymanjee Jooma and partly by a passage, South partly by a passage, partly by the ground of Mukund Gopal King and partly by the ground of Dinbai, widow of Cursetji Cawasji, West partly by the ground of Haji Alli Moosa, partly by the ground of Dadoo Juggonnath King, partly by a passage, and East partly by Bhoiwada Road, partly by the ground of Mukund Gopal King, and partly by the ground of Dinbai, widow of Cursetji Cawasji.

SIXTHLY.—North by the ground of Bombay Municipality, South partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Keshav Jivraj and Wassudeo Abaji, East by a passage, and West by Bhoiwada Road.

SEVENTHLY.—North by the ground of Vinayek Wassudev Abaji, South by a passage, West partly by the the ground of Thakor Cullianjie Damodhar and partly by ground of Vinayek Wassudeo Abaji, and East by a passage.

EIGHTHLY.—North by a passage, South partly by the ground of Damjee Arjoon, partly by the ground of Narayen Yessu Jassoo Patel, West by the ground of Narayen Rughunath, and East by a passage.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendant Sunwar Sukat Gowand Patel, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant for sale.

The properties 1stly, 2ndly, 3rdly and 4thly above described will be sold on the premises at 2-30 o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of June, 1899.

The properties 5thly, 6thly, 7thly and 8thly above described will be sold on the premises at 2-30 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1899.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

(1) Claim of the Collector of Land Revenue for Rs. 197-1-10, on account of ground rent.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant Sunwar Sukut Govand Patel to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Sunwar Sukut Gowand Patel have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1899.

G. A. BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DIKSHIT and DHUNJISHA,
Attorneys for the 1st Defendant.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 9-44m., 9-2a. Low water, 2-38m., 3-30a. Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—P. P. B. DeSouza, of 7th Lane, Khetwady, sent his servant, Pedroo Fernandez, with a hand-cart, containing bread, of the value of Rs. 5-8, directing him to distribute the same amongst his customers. The servant has since absconded. The value of the cart is Rs. 25.

BURGLARY AT BHULESHWAR.—Vithaldas Harrivalabdas, of Bhuleshwar Road, has made a report to the police that during his absence from home, on the afternoon of the 18th instant, his room was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing two iron bars of a window at the rear of the house, and a wooden box, containing currency notes, cash, and gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 320, was carried away.

THEFT AT THE PLAGUE RESEARCH LABORATORY.—Dr. R. J. Kapadia, assistant surgeon at the Plague Research Laboratory, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, has reported to the police that some time between 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th instant and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 19th idem, a leather pocket-book, containing a currency note for Rs. 10, and thirteen lead weights, of the value of Rs. 3, were stolen from off the table in the office of the laboratory.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, thirty feet of the west wall of a three-storeyed house, situated at Coppersmith Street, Mazagon, suddenly collapsed. The house belongs to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Mistry. At the time of the accident the first floor and a room on the second floor were occupied by tenants, whilst the third storey was vacant. The house is of twenty years' standing, and is in a dilapidated condition. The cause of the collapse is due to the rain-water having soaked into the masonry works of the building.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Information has been received that Jamaica, Mauritius, British North Borneo, and Labuan have joined the scheme for Imperial Penny Postage, and the following rates of postage will now be charged in respect of letters sent by the post to these Possessions :—For a letter the weight of which does not exceed half an ounce, one anna. For every additional half-ounce or fraction of that weight, one anna.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day and to-morrow.

A HINDU WIDOW ROBBED OF HER JEWELLERY.—Ittabai, a Hindu widow, residing with her son on Parel Road, opposite J. J. Hospital, was robbed of her jewellery, of the value of Rs. 760, during the night of the 18th instant. Police inquiries show that on the night in question Ittabai went to sleep in the front room of the house, while her son retired to rest in the back room, where a box containing the above jewellery had been kept. Before going to bed complainant locked up the front room, but could not recollect if the back room was secured. On waking up the following morning, Ittabai found the back door open and the jewellery box missing from its place. The police on enquiry recovered the box, minus its contents, lying in an empty room on the upper floor of the same house.

ROBBED BY A WANDERING FRIEND.—Abdool Rahiman Hoosein, a dealer in cutlery, having his place of business in Janjiker Street, has reported to the police that during the night of the 18th instant, while he was asleep in the house of his friend, Moosaw, at Mahim, the latter robbed him of his watch and gold chain, gold buttons, etc., of the aggregate value of Rs. 248. It appears that, on Wednesday evening, Moosa called on the complainant at his shop and asked him to accompany him to Mahim and to spend a night with him. Complainant agreed to do so, and at 8 p.m., on the 18th instant, proceeded to Mahim and put up at his friend's house, at Mahim Bazaar Road, where also lived Moosa's kept-mistress and her parents. About midnight they all retired to rest, complainant sleeping inside, and the others on the verandah. About 3 o'clock, on the following morning, complainant was aroused by the mother of Moosa's mistress, who informed him that Moosa and her daughter had disappeared. Complainant got up and discovered his sudris, which contained the above property, and which he had hung on a nail before going to bed, had been missing. He immediately went to the Mahim railway station, but as he failed to find any trace of his friend there, he left for Bombay, where he continued the search, but without success. Complainant then proceeded to Bandora, and made inquiries there, but with no better result. He eventually reported the matter to the police. Complainant further states that his friend, Moosa, has no fixed place of residence, but wanders from place to place.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON A MARWADI FIRM.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloan again charged Manecklal Ghelabhoy, Bapuji Dhanjibhoy Banaji, Jiwan Mahoo, and Chotalal Harjiwan with aiding and abetting one Mohanlal Kishanlal in committing breach of trust as a servant in respect of thirteen forged "hundis" for Rs. 63,000. One Lalji Hurji, who was arrested on the 6th inst., at Porebunder, in connection with the case, was also placed before the magistrate. The police have succeeded in recovering about Rs. 26,000 worth property. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused; Mr. Mullah, solicitor, the second, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, the fourth. The third accused was undefended.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Nicholson said he proposed to charge the fifth accused separately, in order to avoid further inconvenience and delay.

The accused was remanded till the 24th instant.

Inspector Sloan, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that on the evening of the 3rd May the first accused was arrested at his instance. The accused afterwards took witness to his house at the junction of the Bhendy Bazaar Road and Pinjrapole Lane, and on a search being made he found Rs. 1,000 in 20 and 50 rupee-notes. In consequence of certain information, witness arrested the second accused on the following day. The accused produced a key. In the afternoon the accused took him to a house opposite to the Gowalia Tank. The windows and door of the house were closed. A punch having been assembled, the accused requested witness to get a towel from the house, as he was hot and perspiring. Inspector Sultan Ali assisted him in the search. On going into the house, the accused took up a towel from a long-chair and wiped his face with it. At that time witness and Inspector Sultan Ali saw something in his right hand. Witness seized his hand, and found some papers. Witness produced these papers. Continuing, witness said he took the accused outside the room and locked the door. He then waited till the punch turned up. He reported to them what he had done before they came. In the punch were Mr. Naoroji Hormusji and Dr. Pednekar, who initialled the documents. Witness then opened the door, removed his coat, and the punch found on examination that he had nothing in his pocket. He then searched the room and found some "hundis," beneath the mattress and pillows. Some papers and covers were also found on a writing table and in other parts of the room. A bundle of blank papers, coloured green, red and crimson-pink, which were used by natives for writing hundis, was found beneath the mattress. Blotting papers and a magnifying glass were also among the things seized by the police. Five letters purporting to have been written by the fifth accused Lalji Hurji to Maneklal Ghelabhoy from Karachi, were put in. Witness produced two more letters, addressed to the accused Bapuji by a European from Bhownugger and Jhansi, in which Bapuji was thanked for a certificate which the writer had got from him and which was the means of getting him an employment at Lucknow.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that Mr. Bapuji appeared to have a widder field for exercising his talents.

Witness next related the circumstances in which the second and third accused were arrested and the way in which some of the property recovered by the police was traced. The third accused was arrested at Bhownugger, and in consequence of the information given by him, witness took him to Ahmedabad. The accused took witness to Javerwad and pointed out the fourth accused.

Chhotu Gootu, examined by Mr. Sealy, said he was in the employ of the complainant Jobarmal. About two months ago his master gave him a cheque for Rs. 25,250 on the Japan Bank to cash it. Witness cashed the cheque and received the money. He then went to Chakla to the pehdi of Maganlal Kevuldas. There he paid Rs. 10,000 to the fourth accused in payment of a hundi, which the accused endorsed. On receiving the money he handed it over to the first accused to be put in the box. When he went to the pehdi, both the accused were there.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE International Congress for combating tuberculosis as a national disease was opened in the Reichstag, Berlin, on May 24. Among those present were the Empress, patroness of the Congress, Count von Posadowsky, Secretary of State for the Interior, who attended on behalf of the Imperial Chancellor, and many other distinguished personages. Count von Posadowsky delivered the inaugural address. The members of the Congress number 2,000, of whom some 200 are delegates of the German and other Governments. England is represented by seven delegates—Sir Hermann Weber, Sir James Pollard, Mr. Malcolm Morris, Professor C. H. Stewart, Professor H. G. Stewart, Mr. Rubra, and Dr. Hillier.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN A BOOKMAKER AND HIS FRIEND.

ELLEN ATKINS VS. EDWARD C. O'BRIEN.

THE plaintiff, a widow, prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 3,219-1-0 and interest on Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from 14th June 1898 till judgment. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the defendant. The suit was heard before his lordship in July last year, but his lordship having expressed a desire to have the evidence of Captain Firman, who was then in England, a commission was issued to take the evidence of that officer. The commission had now returned.

The plaintiff, in her plaint, stated that, on the 8th May 1897, the defendant applied to her for the immediate loan of Rs. 5,000; and in order to enable her to comply with his request, and with his assistance, plaintiff raised that amount by the deposit of her title deeds relating to her immoveable property at Byculla with one Merwanjee Pestonjee Hakimjee, and lent the sum to the defendant. The latter agreed to pay the expenses and interest occasioned by the raising of the amount, and to repay the loan within a period of three months from the 8th May 1897. On that date, the defendant executed in favour of the plaintiff an indenture purporting to be an assignment of his interest in a certain fund, then in this court to the credit of a suit No. 561 of 1896, Chidler vs. Atkins and O'Brien, by way of security for the repayment of the loan. Defendant did not repay the loan at the expiration of the period of three months. He repaid only a moiety thereof, namely Rs. 2,500, and further time was given to him to repay the balance, on his agreeing to pay all the expenses involved and incurred by a discharge of the existing deposit of the plaintiff's title deeds and the creation of a fresh charge thereon in respect of the remaining sum of Rs. 2,500, and the interest to accrue due thereon, which the plaintiff had to pay or might be called on to pay to her bankers, the Commercial Bank of India, Limited. The defendant paid the expenses, but he had wholly failed to pay the remaining balance of Rs. 2,500, or the interest which had accrued due subsequently to the 23rd September 1897, although frequently requested so to do. The Bank had charged plaintiff with interest, and continued to charge interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum on the Rs. 2,500, and she had paid on that account the sum of Rs. 164-1-0, which she sought to recover, and also the sum of Rs. 50 paid by her for the stamp on the deed of 8th May 1897. Plaintiff had paid the stable rent and food for defendant's horse during his absence in the mofussil, namely Rs. 105, which the defendant had refused to repay. Plaintiff and her minor daughters had lent defendant sums of money amounting to Rs. 400 at his request, and although he had frequently promised to refund the amount, he had neglected to do so.

Mr. Kirkpatrick alluded to the claim of the plaintiff and the counter claim in respect of which Captain Firman's evidence had been taken on commission. The learned counsel then read the evidence taken on commission.

Captain Robert Bertram Firman, who was examined on commission in England, said that in 1895 and 1896 he was a captain in the Middlesex Regiment. At that time he was acquainted with the defendant. He was introduced to the plaintiff by Mr. O'Brien for the purpose of getting a loan. He obtained a loan of Rs. 12,000 from the plaintiff in May 1895. No rate of interest was mentioned, but a sum was deducted from the loan for that purpose. The loan was repayable in two instalments. Mr. O'Brien negotiated the loan. The money was paid over in cash on the 2nd May at Mrs. Atkins' house in Meadow Street. Rs. 1,400 of the amount was retained as payment of interest in advance. Mr. O'Brien stood as security for witness to Mrs. Atkins. Witness gave her a bond by Mr. O'Brien and himself for Rs. 12,000 and a bill of sale on three ponies, the property of witness. He also gave a policy in the Universal Life Insurance Society to Mr. O'Brien. The loan had been repaid. The cheques were sent by post to Mrs. Atkins. About the end of December, he made a further payment of Rs. 2,000 in cash, and on the 1st August 1896 by a cheque on Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons for Rs. 4,500. Rs. 500 of the latter amount was for interest for not having paid the second instalment on the date due. The documents handed as security were received back from Mr. O'Brien. Witness left India in April 1897.

Examined by Mr. J. A. Hawke, counsel for the defendant, Captain Firman said he first went for the loan to Mr. O'Brien. He knew him to be a bookmaker. Mrs. Atkins did not appear surprised when witness asked her for the loan. She seemed as if she knew he was going to ask for it. He was sure that he received Rs 10,000 after the first deduction for interest was made. He was quite clear that he received a sum considerably more than Rs. 8,000. The insurance policy was given to Mr. O'Brein to protect him if he was called upon as surety. He did not owe Mrs. Atkins Rs. 1,500 or any other sum. No claim had been made upon him since the cheque for Rs. 4,500 had been paid. Witness could not produce the policy of insurance, as he had not received it back. The policy was effected through King King and Co., who were Mr. O'Brien's bankers. Witness had authorised them to hand it over to Mr. O'Brien.

In answer to cross-interrogatories, Captain Fireman said he had known Mr. O'Brien since 1894, but had no personal friendship with him. When Mrs. Atkins advanced the money, witness did not know from whence it was obtained. He had to repay the full amount of Rs. 12,000.

In re-examination, witness said he had no other transactions with Mrs. Atkins beyond the loan in question. It was not true that in March or April 1895 she lent him Rs. 8,000. He did not still owe her Rs. 1,500. He had never borrowed money from Mr. O'Brien, with whom he had racing and betting transactions. It was not true that Mrs. Atkins had sent the Rs. 12,000 without security. It was not true that he asked her not to make entries in her books as he was ashamed of the transaction. It was absolutely untrue that he had given a policy of Rs. 12,000 to Mr. O'Brien as security for the loan by him of the pony Mulberry.

In answer to the Commissioner, witness said he had never kept account books. In 1896 he had applied to Mr. O'Brien for a loan of Rs. 25,000, which had been lent. That was the only occasion he could recollect. He had paid it off with the exception of Rs. 10,000. In his previous answers witness said he understood that he was being questioned about the loan of Rs. 12,000 from Mrs. Atkins.

Mr. Kirkpatrick having read the whole of the commission, it was put in together with the exhibits and a cheque produced in court by Shunker Babuji, clerk to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons.

Rustomji Framji, a clerk to Messrs. King King and Co., produced a cheque that was credited to Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Raikes called Purshotum Munji, who could not be called at the previous hearing, because he was then in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. He said he was a dealer in cotton waste, and had known the plaintiff for 8 or 9 years. He saw the defendant at the plaintiff's. The plaintiff used to borrow money from witness on the security of title deeds and sometimes on personal security. In 1895 witness lent her Rs. 6,000 on the security or ornaments and title deeds. Witness took a receipt, but no other document was passed. Witness got back the money after about eight months; and gave back the ornaments and title deeds. Witness's private books were all lost. When this case came on last year, witness was in the Lunatic Asylum. Several deaths had occurred in his family, and witness' mind was not in order.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : We don't deny that he was in the Lunatic Asylum.

Witness, continuing, said Mrs. Atkins found him in the Lunatic Asylum about six months ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick : Witness charged Mrs. Atkins 9 per cent. interest on the loan of Rs. 6,000. The whole was repaid with interest in two sums. The whole transaction was entered in the small book that was lost. Witness could not say how it was lost. He might have torn it up during his illness. He had torn up his diary-books.

Where did you get the money which you advanced to her ?—From my own monies, kept in my house or with my mother. I have now lying in my house Rs. 3,000 in cash. On Sunday before last, Mrs. Atkins told me to come and give evidence. She said there was a dispute about the Rs. 6,000 loan, and it was necessary for me to come and give evidence. I did not tell her that I had lost the little book, but I told the bailiff when he came to serve the summons.

The witness was re-examined by Mr. Raikes ; and the court adjourned.

MR. THERON, President of the Afrikander Bond, speaking at Hopetown, dwelt on the loyalty of the Afrikander party, as shown by the contribution to the navy. It was, therefore, wonderful that they were still suspected of disloyalty. Mr. Theron deprecated introducing racial divisions and repudiated having said that the country was for the Afrikanders and that the others were only there on sufferance. The Uitlanders petition and Mr. Chamberlain's demand proved that the situation was most critical, and he hoped that the coming conference between President Kroger and Sir Alfred Milner would solve all difficulties once and for ever.

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CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that first-class cricket in England has made a fair progress, it would not be amiss to glance at the batting and bowling averages of the leading cricketers so as to judge therefrom their true form. From the batting averages which are appended below and which include all first-class matches played upto the 31st May, it will be seen that as a rule low scoring has prevailed during the month. True, Abel has an average of 52·27, but then that is in a large measure due to his remarkable innings of 357 (not out) for Surrey vs. Somerset at the Oval. On the other hand, we see that "Ranji's" average is only about 28 and Dr. Grace's 18. C. B. Fry's average, too, of 40·83 sinks into comparative insignificance when compared with his brilliant average last year. One remarkable feature about the averages appended below is this, that comparatively unknown players occupy the premier places, *e.g.*, Killick, E. R. Wilson, Diver, Arnold, *etc.* But none of them has played much, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to retain these high places at the close of the season. Killick's return to form will be much welcomed by Sussex enthusiasts. This young professional when he first played for Sussex in 1893 had an average of over 30 and had knocked up two centuries—one of them against Surrey. During the last two seasons, however, he was entirely off colour, and had ceased to be a regular member of the Sussex eleven. Arnold's fine batting, too, is a promising feature of Worcestershire cricket this year, and it must be remembered that his average has greatly suffered owing to the exclusion from first-class cricket of the two-days' match, Notts vs. Worcestershire, and the match between the London County C. C. and Worcesteshire, in both of which matches he scored centuries. In all 19 centuries were scored during the month of May—a very small number indeed. Brockwell is the only batsman who has the honour of scoring two centuires, *viz.*, 147 for Surrey vs. Leicester and 102 for Surrey *vs.* Derby. Seventeen other batsmen have scored one century each. Appended are the batting averages :—

	Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Abel	13	2	575	357*	52·27
E R Wilson	6	1	255	117*	51
Diver	5	0	247	184	49·40
Killick	7	2	236	140	47·20
Arnold	7	1	278	125*	46·33
Hayward	12	0	528	158	45·65
F S Jackson	9	2	360	133	45
F H B Champain	6	0	263	120	43·83
Brown, J T	12	0	513	168	42·75
Brockwell	13	1	490	147	40·83
C B Fry	9	0	364	98	40·44
Tyldesley	7	0	276	78	39·42
G L Jessop	7	0	271	171*	38·71
P F Warner	6	0	225	150	37·50
R E Foster	9	1	298	84	37·25
Storer	14	3	408	81	37·09
C McGahey	7	2	184	75*	36·80
V F S Crawford	8	0	267	129	33·37
Ward, (A)	8	1	229	118	32·71
Tunnicliffe	12	0	391	85	32·58
H K Foster	7	0	228	83	32·56
Pougher	11	1	324	101	32·40
Bagshaw	10	1	290	77*	32·22
Hayes	10	0	305	56	30·50
W L Foster	5	0	147	83	29·40
W Trask	10	0	285	76	28·50
Wrathall	10	2	226	58	28·25
K S Ranjitsinhji	9	1	223	63	27·87
L G Wright	10	0	277	60	27·70
F Mitchell	12	0	326	100	27·16
C P Foley	10	2	215	52	26·87
L P Collins	6	0	160	42	26·66
Trott	13	0	362	164	26·30
Chatterton	14	0	364	66	26
G Brann	7	0	182	69	26
C E De Trafford	14	1	330	117*	25·38
Gill	10	4	150	50	25
Denton	12	1	274	67	24·90
Lord Hawke	9	3	148	43	24·66
H C Pilkington	6	1	123	59	24·60
A M Hollins	5	0	122	63	24·40
T L Taylor	5	0	121	90	24·20
Robson	10	0	240	80	24
D L A Jephson	10	0	239	69	23·90
A J Turner	9	0	212	54	23·55
Wainwright	11	0	259	86	23·54
H B Richardson	10	3	163	61	23·42
Butt	6	1	107	75	21·40
L J Moon	5	0	107	76	21·40
Hirst	11	0	224	81	20·36
Russell	8	0	161	42	20·12
S M J Woods	10	0	200	53	20
Tate, Sussex	8	2	120	69*	20
Knight	11	1	194	71*	19·40
A Eccles	5	0	94	47	18·80
C J Burnup	9	0	168	43	18·66
Baker	7	0	127	60	18·14
Quaife, W (G)	7	2	90	35*	18
Hancock	8	3	89	43*	17·80
W G Grace	9	0	160	47	17·77
Haigh	10	1	158	36*	17·55
G H Beloe	10	2	137	52*	17·12
H G Owen	9	0	154	51	17·11
Hale	10	1	154	49	17·11
G E Winter	5	0	85	42	17
J H Stogdon	6	0	101	45	16·83
H Martyn	5	0	84	61	16·80
A O Jones	5	0	84	31	16·80
Carpenter	9	0	147	97	16·33
G R Bardswell	6	0	98	56	16·33
K J Key	10	1	146	43	16·22
W Troup	10	0	159	47	15·90
Hearne, (Alec)	11	0	173	48	15·72
W S A Brown	10	2	125	30	15·62
H B Hayman	8	0	125	33	15·62
King	12	2	153	46*	15·30
Sugg (W)	6	0	89	35	14·83
Lilley	6	0	88	40	14·66
A E Newton	8	3	72	21*	14·40
P Perrin	9	0	123	51	13·66
Coe	8	2	78	36*	13
T A Higson	8	1	107	29	12·91
Rawlin	7	0	90	34	12·85
S H Day	6	0	77	63	12·83
A M Sullivan	5	0	61	36	12·20
C L Townsend	12	0	144	37	12
E sby	5	0	60	31	12
E L Thomas	8	0	93	48	11·62
J Daniell	6	0	69	50	11·50
C J B Wood	10	0	112	37	11·40
Martin	8	1	77	35	11
W M Hemingway	6	0	65	51	10·83
Cuttell	7	0	74	26	10·56
Board	11	1	104	50	10·40
C R Hartley	7	1	64	24	10·40
A C S Glover	8	1	70	40*	10
J R Mason	6	0	60	22	10

* Signifies not out.

Only those who have played five completed innings and upwards have been included in the above list. In my next I shall deal with the bowling averages, and also review the doings of the Australian team.—Yours, &c.,

D.

TYPHOID AT KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has recently been a slight epidemic of typhoid fever here, and I believe it is due to the water in the artifical lake having got low at the end of the dry season. I think possibly the plague at Bombay is due to a similar cause. At all events, according to the diagram published in the last *Government Gazette* (June 15), the cause of death was in existence from 1890 to 1895.

If ten or twenty boilers were put up in Bombay, so as to boil, say, 2,000,000 quarts of water a-day for the people to *drink*, this could be done at little expense.

I may add that the plagues in Egypt began by the water becoming bad (blood, we are told).—Yours, &c.,

J. F. A.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LD.

THE following is the report of the directors of Treacher and Company (Limited) for the year ending 31st March 1899, to be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-fifth ordinary annual meeting of the company on Wednesday, the 28th day of June :—"In submitting the usual statement of accounts for the year ending March 31st, 1899, the directors consider the shareholders are to be congratulated on the result of the year's work which has, in their opinion, been eminently satisfactory, considering the disastrous conditions that have existed in Bombay and the consequent disorganization in all trades.

The stock has been carefully taken in the usual manner, and is reported to be in a satisfactory condition by your General Manager, Mr. William Carter. The balance available, your directors propose to dispose of as follows :—Byculla Premises, depreciation Rs. 2,621-11-9 ; Poona Peremises, depreciation Rs. 647-12-7 ; Plant, depreciation Rs 2,859-2-5; dividend Rs. 1,20,000-0-0 ; carry forward Rs. 7,082-7-11—total Rs. 1,33,211-2-8. It will be seen from the above that your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, applying Rs. 6,128-10-9 to depreciation, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,082-7-11 to be carried forward. Mr. Leslie Crawford retires from the board by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	15	29	16	2	21	25	18	69
Tuesday, June 20th	1	15	1	0	1	0	0	30
Total	16	44	17	12	22	25	18	99
Total fall to June 20th, 1898	19	38	21	88	22	75	19	45
Total fall to June 20th, 1897	9	32	8	79	10	51	10	99

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	5	34
Sunday, June 18th 1899	1	41
Total	6	75
Total up to 18th June, 98	7	70
Total up to 18th June, 97	2	44

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·522	E	9	110·6	83·	56	..	0·41	—0·29
Sirsa	29·506	SE	0	110·3	90·1	48	?		
Delhi	29·572	E	11	98·7	83·9	72	...	1·48	+0·24
Agra	29·537	NE	10	99·0	84·4	69	...	1·51	+0·49
Cawnpore	29·559	ESE	4	92·3	77·1	83	0·10	2·59	..
Allahabad	29·549	E	6	94·1	77·3	87	1·32	2·21	—0·08
Jhansi	29·518	E	4	89·2	79·2	83	0·27	2·55	+0·59
Jacobabad	29·350	SE	6	123·0	91·5	48	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·559	W	18	94·4	81·5	78	...	0·00	—0·04
Jeypore	29·554	W	3	102·1	82·4	62	...	0·23	—0·81
Ajmere	29·570	SW	9	102·9	78·6	89	0·22	0·51	—0·20
Deesa	29·559	NW	20	102·6	74·0	87	0·39	0·81	+0·26
Ahmedabad	29·646	WSW	5	98·7	76·1	91	1·20	2·10	..
Bhuj	29·622	W	24	96·3	81·9	77	...	0·64	—0·20
Jamnagar	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·674	W	14	93·9	79·5	79	...	4·28	+2·24
Bhawnagar Para	29·661	SW	15	94·1	74·8	91	0·27	2·82	..
Veraval	29·655	W	18	84·0	80·2	81	0·17	3·80	..
Neemuch	29·605	WSW	17	88·9	72·0	91	2·22	5·40	+3·84
Indore	29·604	W	7	81·3	71·6	98	0·57	5·34	+1·29
Saugor	29·571	WSW	8	81·7	73·1	95	0·51	3·68	+1·08
Jubbulpore	29·577	WSW	3	81·9	74·1	94	0·45	1·20	—3·45
Hoshangabad	29·62	SW	2	83·7	75·2	95	0·53	2·14	—2·21
Khandwa	29·612	W	13	91·7	75·1	85	0·32	0·81	—2·53
Raipur	29·614	SW	9	90·8	76·1	81	0·05	3·12	—1·22
Nagpur	29·613	WSW	13	95·2	75·1	85	0·35	1·70	—3·39
Amraoti	29·639	WSW	15	91·7	73·8	8	0·22	3·70	—0·08
Akola	29·638	WNW	15	90·5	76·3	73	0·0	3·02	+0·50
Surat	29·671	SW	18	85·0	74·5	95	0·73	10·11	+5·71
Malegaon	29·667	WSW	18	88·3	74·6	88	...	3·07	—0·16
Bombay	29·725	WSW	18	84·1	78·7	82	0·37	17·41	+6·71
Poona	29·729	WSW	19	82·6	71·	82	...	3·95	+0·79
Ahmednagar	29·705	W	20	81·3	72·4	71	...	4·69	...
Aurangabad	...	SW	24	86·7	?	86	0·03	4·27	...
Sholapur	29·735	WSW	25	92·2	73·0	58	...	0·95	—2·85
Ratnagiri	29·762	W	8	85·4	77·4	83	0·14	24·76	+3·61
Belgaum	29·754	WSW	25	75·3	7·8	81	0·02	8·08	+3·14
Goa	29·789	NW	10	86·0	76·4	81	0·15	23·60	..
Karwar	29·800	W	6	84·7	76·0	86	0·80	21·58	—1·26
Mangalore	29·827	Calm	1	85·8	73·9	85	0·18	27·55	+2·23
Calicut	29·837	Calm	4	85·2	75·	90	0·60	32·76	+8·35
Cochin	29·818	S		84·4	73·2	86	1·13	22·91	+3·63
Bangalore	29·825	W	13	80·2	65·8	78	...	0·75	—2·01
Secunderabad	29·703	SW	17	91·6	74·0	63	0·01	1·63	—1·57
Masulipatam	29·697	WNW	13	98·2	78·1	69	...	0·91	—2·71
Bellary	29·765	W	13	91·	75·7	51	...	1·79	+0·58
Cuddapah	29·765	SW	6	97·6	81·9	58	...	0·18	—2·33
Madras	29·75	WNW	9	9·0	81·0	53	...	0·11	—1·37
Coimbatore	29·830	W	7	88·9	70·6	90	...	0·50	—0·53
Trichinopoly	29·783	W	9	100·1	79·3	62	...	0·16	—0·68
Negapatam	29·778	SW	15	99·0	79·9	58	...	0·27	—0·84
Colombo	29·863	SSW	8	84·0	76·5	85	0·24	7·55	+1·6
Aden	29·728	E	7	93·8	84·3	73	...	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H., 1·15 (18·35) ; G. T. H., 1·00 (18·17) ; St. G. H., 0·95 (18·43) ; C. P., 0·37 (17·4).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat, and at Surat Malegaon, Karwar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore and Allahabad, and a slight rise elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate.

Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Ahmednagar, 26 at Secunderabad, 25 at Belgaum, and 16 at Bombay and Neemuch.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa and Jacobabad, and the minimum 6° to 7° at Sirsa and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 123° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind, where they are clear.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Neemuch (2·22 inches), over an inch at Allahabad (1·32 inches), Ahmedabad (1·20 inches) and Cochin (1·13 inches), light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Saugor, Khandwa, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Bhavnagar Para, Amraoti, Surat, Indore, Veraval, Ajmere Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Calicut, and a few drops at Secunderabad, Belgaum, Rajpur and Aurangabad.

The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is weak, and rain in light or moderate showers is likely between Cochin and Bombay. In Berar, Central India, Gujarat and the Central Provinces conditions continue favourable for rain.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

TUESDAY : Pressure has risen everywhere. The rise being the largest in the sub-montaine districts of Upper India and in Kathiawar. Pressure distributions are practically unaltered, but the gradients are steeper to-day over Sind, Rajputana and Kathiawar. Winds continue fairly normal in direction. Temperature is largely below the normal in Central India and the North-Western Provinces and largely in excess of the normal in West Punjab and Sind. Slight to moderate general rain has fallen on the West coast, the Western districts of the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Burma, and thunderstorms have given heavy rain in the North-West Provinces hill stations. Mussoorie and Chakrata have received nearly five inches. The rainfall has fallen off in Bengal. Conditions remain practically unchanged except that they are slightly more favourable for rainfall in south-east Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·674
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·9
Dew Point		76·4
Relative humidity of Air		·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	81·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·3
General Directions of wind*		WSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	386
Fall of Rain		0·30
Total fall during month		17·34
year		18·99
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th		0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 19.

10 p.m.	82·0

TUESDAAY.—JUNE 20.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·5

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,135 tons, Captain E W Peck, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macleod, 1,583 tons, Captain T Walker, will sail to-day, for Karachi, *in ballast*.

THE s s Moorgate, 2,082 tons, Captain T Harland, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Istria 1,752 tons, Captain P Craglistto, will sail to-day, for Trieste, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,691 tons, Captain A B Cave, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Anatolia, 2,190 tons, Captain W Wilks, will sail to-day, for Genoa, with a general cargo and Dr J Gerson da Cunha as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W Stewart, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, etc, with a general cargo. Mr Giacedo, and 150 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Pekin, 2,502 tons, Captain W Hayward, R N R, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Moji, 26th May, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Karachi, 17th June, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Miss Anna Reimers, Mr B Baroojee, wife and 2 children, and 50 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,229 tons, Captain F Snow, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 25th May, via Liverpool, with a general cargo. She spoke the s s Gorji, off London on June 17th at 62° O'E. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,753 tons, Captain F W Vibert, will sail to-day, for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Nix, Rev M Alvaris, Mr J M Pinto, Mr E Jovah, Mr Arjoon Hunsraj, Mr Rowjee Kesowjee and Mr T Murata.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclead	1583	Walker	Karachi	20-6	F M & Co
B	Alecto	2341	Boxhall	Karachi		F M & Co
C	Irena	1288	Far			W & A G & Co
D	Bhamo	2027	Leslie	Pondicherry	22-6	K N & Co
F	Moorgate	2082	Harland	Liverpool	21-6	J M & Co
G	Kilwa	993	Maclean	P Gulf	22-6	M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			Rl Navy
,,	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
K	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	M Goa	21-6	Shprd & Co
L	Indravati	513	Adum	M Goa	24-6	Shprd & Co
M	Sutlej	2103	Weston	Aden	24-6	P & O Co
N	Anatolia	2490	Wilks	Genoa	21-6	Bombay Co
N	Zulu	1785	Smith			W & A G & Co
O	Wilberforce	1980	Willis	Havre	21-6	Bombay Co
P	Rhodesia	2299	Bate	Antwerp	25-6	W & A G & Co
R	Haidari	1565	Clarke	K S Ports	20-6	B & P S N Co
	30 tons Crane.					
	Clan Grant	2071	Elliott			F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Coromandel	4651	Vibert	China	21-6	P & O Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	30-6	W & A G&Co
3	Bisagno	1510	Maganzini	Genoa	20-6	F Baldovino
4	Moravia	2263	Colbrese	Kobe	22-6	A L S N Co
5	City of Venice	2226	Snow	Karachi	24-6	F Forbes
6	Parramatta	2851	Symons	China		P & O Co
7	Baltazan	2093	Milestone	Liverpool		W&A G & Co
8	Istria	1457	Craglisto	Trieste	21-6	A L S N Co
9	Kt Errant	4777	Jones	Antwerp		K N & Co
10	Kt Bachelor	4092	Froggart	Hull	25-6	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	1-7	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Robertson	Karachi	23-6	M M & Co
15	Inchmona	2283	Ashby	Calcutta	21-6	W & A G & Co
16	Mobile	2133	Whittingham	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Fultala ....4156 tons gross......................M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Pekin s	Hayward	Moji, May 26.
	City of Venice s	Snow	Glasgow, May 25.
	Byculla s	Tyrell	Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi.
	Haidari s	Clark	Jeddah, etc.
	Khandalla s	Stewart	Zanzibar, etc.
	Okhla s	Peck	Calcutta.
	Bisagno s	Maganzini	Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Macleod, Walker, for Karachi.
,, Anatolia, Wilks, for Genoa.
,, Moorgate, Harland, for Dunkirk and Liverpool.
,, Istria, Craglisto, for Trieste.
,, Coromandel, Vibert, for China.
,, Fultala, Cave, for Calcutta, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pekin, for China.
,, Peshawar, for Mussowah and Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macleod s—135 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji ; 50 hogsheads and 110 casks ale, B Smyth and Co ; 210 cases whisky, Jamsetji Framji ; 10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 47 cases confectionery, Tyebally Akberally.

Persia s—105 cases whisky, Edulji Bezonji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macleod s—6 crates glassware, etc., Abdool Heosein Rahimbhoy ; 6 cases silvered plate glass, Katurchand Gangji.

Clan Grant s—11 cases tobacco manufactured, C Julallbhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dictator s—8 cases chemicals, Mulchand Valji and Co ; 3 cases stationery, K Gangji ; 8 cases soap and 5 cases perfumed spirit, D Dadabhoy.

Carthage s—11 cases biscuits, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji ; 8 cases medicine, Kila Lowjee and Co.

Arabia s—6 cases biscuits, 3 cases bacon and 3 cases chemicals, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM CHARENTE.

Hardwick Hall s—70 cases brandy, Edulji Bezonji.

FROM NEW YORK.

Nubia s—7 cases tobacco manufactured, Damoder Ratansey.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—1 pipe wine, Russa and Co ; 100 bags chemicals, M S Kheswala ; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 1 cask rectified spirit, M P Baria.

Lindenfels s—2 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Rheinfels s—1 cask rectified spirit Russa and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Hoeheimer s—40 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Istria s—10 bales tissue paper, Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld. ; 10 bales colored paper, C Macdonald and Co ; 9 bales writing paper, and 7 bales stationery, M Essajee ; 33 bales writing paper, C Macdonald and Co ; 6 cases lamps, Rahim Samjee.

Silesia s—36 cases glass bangles, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Carthage s—100 cases glass beads Mahomedally Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—4000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy ; 201 cwt kurdaseed, 100 cwt mussoor, A Blascheck and Co ; 2010 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey, 1950 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 130 bales hide scrapings, Croft Mody and Co.

Shanghai s—2 bales skins 55 bales hemp, 78 cwt gum, Tyabji and Co., ; 6000 cwt casterseed, Ralli Brothers ; 129 cwt olibanums Abdoola Moosen, 196 cwt olibanum 53 3-4 cwt gum, Abdoola Hajee Mowjee and Co, ; 69 cwt gum, S Bhimjee ; 22 cwt gum, E Carrim ; 6 cwt chupdalac, 13 cwt bees wax, S. Bhimjee ; 100 cwt shark fins, R Dhunjee and Co, ; 162 1-2 cwt mother of pearlshells, 750 lbs. nutmeg pieces Megjee Mahomed and Co, ; 10 cwt fishmaw, Abedinbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee ; 105 cwt assafortida M Mohamed and Co 116 cwt drychilles 2 cwt dryginger Jetha Rowjee ; 195 cwt drygi ger, St Bhimji ; 30 cwt deer horns, 3 bales hides M Mahomed and Co. 26 cwt deer horns, Ahmed Hajee Hassam and Co ; 100 cwt fishmans R D Dhanji ; 20 cwt Indian condiments M Poonjiaje and Sons ; 18 cases Indian condiments N K Jussawala ; 205 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—44 cwt teelseed, 4 cwt ausanseed, Tyabjee and Co.

Alecto s—1 bale woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—15 cwt Indian condiments, 2 cwt Bombay ducks, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Mobile s—2,030 cwt rapeseed, Megjee Vulubdas ; 2,290 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 210 cwt gum, Heerjee Veerdhur.

Baltazan s—11,000 cwt wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Shangai s—8000 cwt wheat, John Fachiri ; 1000 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co ; 1000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 4000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 248 bales, hemp, Seervai and Chinoy

Kt Errant s—6500 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 74 bales, cotton waste 36 bales cotton fly, Tyabji and Co.

Rhodesia s—200 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co

Rhodesia s—2000 cwt linseeds, Volkart Brother ; 2000 cwt linseeds, and 2000 cwt wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 4000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Bachelor s—200 cwt ajmaseed Volkart Brothers ; 128 bales cotton waste, and 216 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR GENOA

Bisagno s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Alecto s—14 cases Indian condiments, N K Jessawalla.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moravia s—74 bales twist yarn Saun and Co ; 100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Coromandel s—1 box cow bazar D Mowjee and Co ; 2 cwt ivory M H E Ellias ; 10 cases opium Talati and Co ; 3 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 39 chests opium Mohamed Hajee Essa e Ellias, 15 chests opium N J Abraham, 1 box cow bazar and 2 tins real pearls Abdool Cader Esmalljee and Co ; 9 chests opium M M Mehta.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—250 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 600 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 400 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Moravia s—150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, Talati and Co ; 100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

Coromandel s—138 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 6 chests opium, S G Hoosim ; 22 chests opium, Tata and Co. ; 12 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co, ; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 18 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 8 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal ; 18 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 2 chests opium R S N Talati and Co ; 38 bales piece goods, Talati and Co ; 25 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,'
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

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FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PURE OLD
WHISKY.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

CONSOLS declined 3-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 108 5-16. For French Rentes 101 1-2 *ex* was quoted; Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·19 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66 9-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver continued at 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York at 60 3-4 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London still at 4·87 3-4 dollars. Some £250,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs, June-July shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm; Linseed at 38 5-8s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the canal, in a firm market; White Delhi Wheat at 29 3-8s per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, business done via the canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 2,000 bales. Prices were stationary all round. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; September futures declined 3 points, to 5·87 cents, and December 2 points, to 5·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts	3,001	3,500	400
Two days'	8,000	5,600	1,400
Since 1st September	8,158,000	8,428,800	6,579,600

The local cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, with a small business doing. Exporters bought 200 bales Bengal at Rs. 127 per candy, 100 Broach at 157; and the mills took 200 Broach at Rs. 155, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 132, 100 Parola at Rs. 126, 200 Miraj at Rs. 150, 100 Junagadh at Rs 130. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 165 for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 133 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 140 for "Good" Bhownagar, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady, with a little business passing at current rates.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,114	bales.
Wheat	61,385	cwts.
Linseed	11,851	,,
Rapeseed	18,309	,,
Gingellyseed	569	,,
Poppyseed	3,855	,,
Castorseed	1,444	,,
Rice	1,322	,,

FREIGHTS are steady. Business for Antwerp has been done at 18s. per ton.

Exchange opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8 to 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. A moderate amount of the latter were reported, and the rate then became 1s. 4 5-32d.; Bank Demand was also done to a fair extent. Rates were given at closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand,	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Francs	1·69 3-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been quiet but steady at 100 5-8 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 93 for Threes.

SHARES are neglected. David Mill have advanced Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur,	2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 9-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, JUNE 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 19.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ceylon left here at day light to-day for London direct.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 13th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 6th June, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	June 6. Rs.	A.	P.	June 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,13,45,540	14	4	2,18,71,063	10	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,28,36,605	11	1	5,51,76,204	12	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,16,766	1	8	2,67,995	10	1
Sundries	27,49,440	12	8	27,83,262	5	6
	10,62,39,353	7	9	10,92,03,526	6	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	95,79,023	0	0	95,86,560	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,11,805	8	0	76,06,635	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,95,95,218	5	8	1,90,92,336	2	9
Accounts of Credit do.	1,82,61,399	15	7	1,84,09,689	1	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,98,90,316	7	11	2,05,30,410	11	10
Balances with other Banks	7,42,716	14	10	5,97,019	8	6
Bullion	6,654	10	4	6,683	15	7
Dead Stock	13,20,231	5	4	13,19,640	3	9
Stamps	10,116	0	10	9,978	9	2
Sundries	15,97,057	7	1	16,12,460	11	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	99,55,212	11	0	1,04,91,259	8	6
Do. at Branches	1,75,69,561	1	2	1,97,57,853	5	1
Rs	10,62,39,353	7	9	10,29,03,526	6	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,29,863	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,55,386	Inc.
Other Deposits	23,39,599	Inc.
Post Bills	51,229	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,17,633	Dec.
Loans	5,02,882	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,48,290	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,40,094	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	5,39,047	Inc.
Do at Branches	21,88,291	Inc.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th May:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paidup	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 24,18,498 7 5 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 17,56,623 4 6	41,75,121	11	11
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	237,10,490	2	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	41,366	11	0
Sundries	6,15,821	7	7
Total	375,75,800	0	11
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	57,43,907	2	0
Other authorised Investments	7,40,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	62,06,535	11	4
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	42,04,571	11	9
Bills discounted and purchased	73,27,172	6	3
Balances with other Banks	10,90,284	15	5
Bullion	9,972	6	6
Dead stock	8,88,780	15	9
Stamps	13,061	3	8
Sundries	1,44,650	11	9
	268,69,872	2	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	107,05,927	14	6
Total	375,75,800	0	11

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 13th June, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	—	—	..	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	46,006	44,099	1,907	...	1,09,687	—
Goods	94,674	1,21,244	—	29,570	1,85,886	—
Other earnings	9,348	7,993	1,355	—	...	18,016
Total for week	1,50,028	1,76,336	—	26,308	...	—
Aggregate	37,78,981	35,01,414	...	—	2,77,567	—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CORYTON—June 14, at Bankipore, Bengal, India, Madeleine, Juliet Elizabeth (nee Espson), the beloved wife of Richard W Coryton.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.

MR. A. R. BECHER, Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, has just issued another of his highly instructive notes on the public finances, the latest one dealing with the revenue and expenditure of the Railway Branch of his department. He is able to demonstrate that a satisfactory return on railway capital has been earned, notwithstanding that there was a net charge to the State of Rs. 15,69,100 in respect of State Railways, due partly to loss by exchange on the payments in England of the annuities and interest on the sterling portion of the capital, and partly to the fact that the annuities that are charged against the net revenues cover the enhanced value at which the capital of the several companies was taken over by the Government, as well as sinking fund charges for the redemption of the capital. But it must be borne in mind before counting up the profits of railways in India that remittances have to be made yearly from India to pay interest on a sterling capital of close on ninety-nine millions sterling. The equivalent of this sum in rupees, at the rate of exchange applicable for the year, added to the sum of Rx. 104,277,346, representing the rupee capital on which interest is paid in India, gives the total capital as Rx.258,223,567, and the net receipts of Rx. 10,152,033 give a return of 3·96 per cent. thereon. In the case of the East Indian Railway the net return on the capital stated in this way is 6·93 per cent., and this is practically what the East Indian Railway deferred annuity holder, as partner with Government, receives. The working of the three Guaranteed Railways during the year, including charges for land and supervision, resulted in a loss to the State of Rx. 1,301,905. Each of these railways was worked at a loss during the year under review, the loss entailed on individual lines being: Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rx. 870,425; Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Rx. 173,158; and Madras Railway, Rx. 258,322. Notwithstanding this, these Companies received during the year from Government a total sum of Rx. 109,280 as their share of surplus profits, which are, under the terms of the contracts, declared half-yearly, the sterling interest being converted for the purpose of this division at the fixed contract rate of 1s. 10d. against 1s. 3d. and a very small fraction. It is shown that there was a total length of 15,582 1-2 miles of railway open for traffic on March 31st last, and from these lines the net receipts accruing to Government amounted to Rx 9,843,323—a sum which is equivalent to a return on the capital outlay of 5·67 per cent. and of 6·10 per cent. on the open line capital. The gross receipts amounted to Rx. 19 044,525, and the working expenses to Rx. 8,713,403, the share of net earnings, provident fund contributions, and surplus profits to Rx. 487,799, leaving Rx. 9,843,323 as net receipts—Rx. 1,023,272 better than in the previous year; the capital expenditure being Rx. 140,149,013. But Mr. Becher hastens to explain that the above results, although representing correctly the return on the capital outlay actually incurred by the State, cannot be taken as giving the true returns from the State Railways on the actual money expended upon the various undertakings. Those of the old Guaranteed Railways, which have been purchased by the State, were for the most part acquired by the payment of annuities, including the establishment of sinking funds which will redeem the capital at the expiry of the periods for which the annuities are to run. These charges are met from current revenues, and in respect of the capital thus to be redeemed, no charge appears in the Government account of capital outlay. On the other hand, in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which was purchased outright, the outlay, as shown in the Government books, includes the premium paid on the Company's share capital.

The section of Mr. Becher's note dealing with Guaranteed Railways is that which most closely interests Bombay. It shows that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has a total length of 1,288 miles open, of which 462 miles are of double rails. The capital outlay on this line up to 31st March last was Rx. 27,997,041; the net receipts of 1897-98 were Rx 999,389, the percentage on capital outlay being 3·57. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the capital outlay was Rx.10,644,847; the year's net receipts Rx. 612,856, and the percentage 5·76. In explanation of the fact that the G. I. P. Ry. compares so badly with the B. B. and C. I., it is stated that the earnings on the former were considerably below those of the previous year, due to the fall in 3rd class passenger traffic consequent on the medical examinations and quarantine restrictions necessitated by the prevalence of plague. The decrease would have been greater but for the improvement in goods traffic owing to the crops being much above the average, the result of a good and seasonable rainfall. Notwithstanding the reduction in earnings, the working expenses exceeded those of 1896-97 by Rs. 8,96,577, due to heavy outlay, principally in the Carriage and Wagon Department, in connection with the replacement of condemned Cammel's axles and repairs and renewals of a larger number of vehicles. This increase, however, was to some extent compensated for by reduced outlay in the Engineering Department. As regards the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway it is set forth that the results were also more unfavourable than in the preceding year. The earnings fell off by Rs. 10,42,273, while the expenses increased by Rs. 7,26,876. Under coaching traffic there was a decrease of Rs. 13,96,661, which was partially counterbalanced by the improvement under goods earnings during the latter part of the year. The increase in working expenses was due principally to heavy outlay in connection with the renewal of carriage and wagon stock and the replacement of Warren girders. Presumably the B. B. and C. I. Railway suffered from the effects of plague and famine, but Mr. Becher does not mention, leaving it possibly to be understood, since later in his report he admits that these visitations had a direct influence on all enterprises in Bombay.

THE Bill, which is to be introduced into the House of Commons, to enable Government to take over the administration of the Niger Company's territory, has been long under consideration, though no move has been made in the matter for almost a year. The Royal Niger Company, to give it its full title, enjoys a monopoly of the territories on the Niger river, now known as Nigeria, under a charter granted to it in July 1886. The country has an area of half-a-million square miles with a population which no one has yet attempted to count, but which is variously estimated at between twenty and forty millions of people. Its boundaries were settled by Anglo-German and Anglo-French agreements in 1885, amended in 1886 and 1890, both France and Germany having interests in the territory abutting on Nigeria. Included in the Company's concession is the empire of Sokoto, the largest and most populous in all the Soudan, and is under the control of the Company, which has been endowed by the reigning king with jurisdiction over most of his dominions, including the subordinate kingdom of Gando, and of Adamawa, of which Yola is the capital. With most of the vassal chiefs under the Sultan of Sokoto the Company have concluded treaties. The kingdom of Bornu, or Borgu, which lies to the north of Dahomey, has been similarly allied to the Company since 1890. The kingdom was claimed by some French explorers for France in 1895, but the claim was shown to be an unfounded one and was settled without friction. The Company has had many little wars to fight and its troops have invariably served it well. In 1896, for example, they were sent to assist the Basa Bonu tribe, who dwell to the south of Lokoja and on the right bank of the Niger, to beat off a raid made upon them by the Igarras. Several desperate attacks were made on Gende, the chief town of the Basa Bonus, by the Igarras, but they were beaten off with heavy loss. The raiders were then pursued into their own country and severely punished, after which they duly made submission. Preparations for extensive and important operations were made late in the same year, and nineteen additional officers were despatched from Liverpool to the territorial forces. Very little was allowed to leak out as to the object of the expedition, but it appeared probable that a movement against slave raiding chiefs within the Company's sphere was contemplated. France became greatly alarmed, but it ultimately proved that the object of the expedition was to break the tyranny of the slave-trading Fulahs in the kingdom of Nupe, the strongest of the states making up the empire of Sokoto. The force started from Lokoja on 16th January, and at first marched against a Fulah army at Kabba, a boat flotilla co-operating so as to cut off the retreat to Bida, the Fulah capital. The native population between Lokoja and Egga, along the Niger banks, readily rose to aid the Company's forces in the campaign, and the Fulahs retired, concentrating so as to defend their capital, Bida, on the north of the river. Their forces in the south fled panic-stricken as the expedition advanced, and their camp at Kabba was utterly destroyed, Sir George Goldie, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, assuring the native chiefs that Fulah was over for ever. But there was still much fighting to be done. Thirty-thousand Fulahs had to be dealt with the very next day, and in the engagement the Company's Hausas displayed brilliant fighting qualities which were scarcely expected of them. The chief of Nupe fled, and in a treaty which was signed with his successor it was arranged that the Company should administer southern Nupe and a strip of territory three miles wide on the north bank of the river. The emir of Ilorin had next to be reckoned with. He was beaten, and a treaty signed after his submission the company obtained. Slavery was abolished and Busa was declared an imperial protectorate. Notwithstanding this declaration, repeated aggressions by French troops took place in 1897, and while the commission was sitting in Paris with a view to settling boundary questions the French and the Company's troops were holding each other at bay, conflicts being only with the utmost difficulty averted. It was at that time—November 1897—that Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall banquet declared that the British Government could brook no interference with their plain treaty rights in this matter. And it was almost immediately afterwards announced on good authority that the Government were likely to take direct control over the territories under the Company in the near future. The Commission, however, did not conclude its deliberations until June of last year, when a satisfactory understanding was arrived at. Last October the rumours as to the intention of Government to take over the administration of Nigeria were revived, it being positively asserted that the Akassa country had actually been taken over. But from that time to the present the rumour seemed to have no foundation. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the House of Commons on Monday night, however, showed that Government is prepared with a scheme which Lord Salisbury foreshadowed last November.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJI discovered the other evening that he was not in congenial company among the members of the London Indian Society. India's "Grand Old Man," as his compatriots love to call him, was presiding over a meeting of the society called for the purpose of discussing the recent writings of the *Kal* anent the Poona murders, which drew forth the denunciations of the Presidency Association and numerous local Congress committees. One member, Dr. Sarat Mullick, had moved a resolution regretting and condemning the utterances of the *Kal*, considering them detrimental to the best interests of India. Dr. Sarat considered that for a responsible editor to openly glorify and set before the Indian public, the murderers of Messrs. Ayerst and Rand as political martyrs and national heroes, was prejudicial to the best interests of India. That they were guilty of a heinous crime against every law of society, against every principle of humanity, and against every procedure of morality, was as little disputed as the fundamental laws of gravitation. No one could be so rash as to justify assassination, and a stab in the dark could neither be commended nor encouraged. Dr. Sarat's views are sound and were well expressed, and the correspondent of the Madras *Standard*, who wrote the account from which we quote, seems to have been of his opinion, for those who spoke in praise of the *Kal* and approved of the murders, received but scant courtesy at his hands. The motion was formally seconded, we are told, but not by whom, for the writer did not deem it necessary to be impartial. "A giant Sikh, resplendent in a turban of white and gold, who made up in gesticulation what he lacked in fluency of speech," is the description he gives of a member of the Society who urged the rejection of Dr. Sarat's motion. As he wrote, the correspondent's feelings appeared to get the upper hand, for he refers to one of his fellow countrymen as "a little gentleman with a feminine voice" and another as a budding lawyer. We are glad to find him on the right side, but could have wished he had given his account with a greater show of impartiality. The result of the voting, however, may account for this shortcoming. Dr. Sarat's condemnatory motion was lost by one solitary vote. The members of the London Indian Society in meeting assembled expressed their approval of midnight attacks and cold-blooded murders of unarmed and inoffensive officials who honestly discharged their duty. That was the declaration of the vote when the proposition was put to the meeting. What wonder that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji rose to his feet, looking unusually solemn, and addressed the meeting in measured tones? It was to him a painful thing, he said, that his younger friends should think that the editor of the *Kal* was right. By refusing to condemn the statements in the *Kal* the Society had justified its opinions, which praised assassination. His whole life, Mr. Dadabhoy claimed, had been given up to the service of his country. He had grown old and white-headed, and staked all he had in promoting the welfare and the interests of India, yet he would never consent to praise assassination. Nobody had been more abused by Anglo-Indians for his opinions on Indian questions than he had. But he drew the line at assassination. If this was the definite and final verdict of the Society, he added—and we are glad that he did,—he must reconsider his position as Chairman. He could not belong to a Society which by refusing to condemn the writings in the *Kal* had justified them indirectly. Another meeting of the Society is to be called for the purpose of discussing the same subject, and should the result be the same, Mr. Dadabhoy will resign. So too, we take it, will every other respectable member of the society. Its temporary disintegration may follow. An excellent opportunity would be thus afforded to the executive, in reorganising the society, to exclude those members whose intention, it seems, though indirectly expressed, to be to reduce what might be a useful society to the level of an association of nihilists and assassins.

A DECREASE of seventeen attacks and an increase of nine deaths are shown in the presidency plague returns this week, the totals being 567 attacks and 440 deaths against 584 and 431, respectively. Many districts have been entirely free, and in others plague remains without any remarkable fluctuation on the week's figures. But increases are reported from Surat, Thana, Nasik, Dharwar, and Kanara. The rise is not in any of these cases great. But the same cannot be said of Belgaum, which unfortunately shows 156 attacks and 107 deaths as compared with 140 and 80. The precedent of last year is being followed, it appears, and Belgaum and Kanara seem likely to suffer most when Bombay and the other cities are full. The list of districts and states in which no cases have occurred for at least seven days is rapidly increasing, and now includes Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh, Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur. Mr. Woodburn has improved the return in such a manner that it gains much in lucidity and interest. The situation can be studied with half the effort the old style involved.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the accession to the throne of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the saluting battery. All the Government vessels in port were decorated with flags in honour of the occasion.

THE long expected Cantonment Rules and Regulations are published in the *Gazette of India*. There are 292 main sections, besides a number of appendices and schedules.

FRIDAY'S cholera returns were the lowest since the outbreak at Karachi began. There was only one death and no fresh case.

LIEUTENANTS J. H. STEWART and C. SMITH are selected as probationers for the Political Department, and attached to the Punjab Commission.

A PROPOSAL to remove the Khar Moveable Column from the vicinity of the Lower Swat Valley, and to locate it elsewhere during the hot weather, has been negatived.

ATTEMPTS are being made to resuscitate racing at Mozufferpore, and a meeting of stewards, the results of which we have not yet heard, was held at the Station Club.

A TELEGRAM received at Rangoon from the Colonial Secretary at Singapore says that between the 3rd and 13th instant there were 16 fresh cases of plague at Penang and 14 deaths.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the resumption of voluntary inoculation against enteric, which it will be remembered was instituted some time ago with more or less successful results.

THE Burma Government has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information from anyone not an accomplice, which shall lead to the conviction of the men guilty of the recent outrage on the Burmese woman in Rangoon.

AN emergent meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Punjab Freemasons is called for the 29th current, at Murree, when Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Power-Palmer will be installed as Grand Master for the Province.

ASLAM KHAN of Thana, leader of the faction of the Khan Khels now in power in that part of Swat, died on the 6th instant. Though a very old man, and crippled with paralysis, he had great influence and was much respected. He received an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a year from Government.

MERLOOLAS was landed last week at Ceylon in excellent condition, and we are assured that he is perfectly sound in wind and limb. That being the case, and should his Viceroy Cup preparation proceed without a hitch, he will be a very warm thing indeed. It is stated that should he succeed in annexing the Indian Blue Ribbon he may visit England next year.

BHAI RAM SINGH, of the Lahore School of Arts, has finally completed his designs for the Saragarhi Sikh memorial which is to be erected at Ferozpore. Three designs will be submitted to the Committee from which to make a selection. The cost works out to between Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 21,000 which, we believe, is well within the sum in the hands of the Committee.

THE earnings of Indian railways from 1st April to 3rd June show a falling off of nearly 58 1-2 lakhs as compared with the period from 1st April to 4th June last year. The G. I. P. R. and N. W. Ry. are each nearly 17 lakhs behind. The Bombay, Baroda and Rajputana, Malwa are each about 8, and the East Indian over 5 1-2 lakhs to the bad. The Bengal North-Western, on the other hand, is 3 1-2 lakhs better, the East Coast over 2, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand nearly 2 lakhs to the good.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF SUKET has written asking the Lahore paper, to contradict the rumours regarding disturbed affairs in his State which a Kulu correspondent, referred to as current in Mundi. These rumours to the effect that something like an insurrection had broken out, and that the Tikka Sahib and his uncle had fled to Mundi are entirely without foundation. There has been no disturbance in the State, the Tikka Sahib has not left the capital, and the persons who fled to Mundi were not members of the Raja's family.

GREAT activity prevails in commercial circles at present in Karachi, and shipping engagements for the next two or three months are said to be very heavy. Stacks of produce, mostly wheat, at the port of Keamari are enormous, and are being added to daily by an influx of ten to twelve filled trains, and the capabilities of the North-Western Railway are likely to be as severely tried as in most bountiful of years in the past. It is felt to be a matter of congratulation that despite the ravages of plague and a most fearful visitation of cholera this port is still able to cope with what proves to be a record in the crop season.

THE Porte has instructed its representatives in London and Paris to protest in writing against the Anglo-French Soudan Convention. The Turkish Government bases its protest on the Congo Convention of 1890, which recognises the Hinterland of Tripoli up to Lake Chad as Turkish territory.

THE Grand Cadi having refused to accept the appointment of two Mahomedan judges of the Native Court of Appeal as members of his Supreme Court, Ministers have decided, if he persists in his refusal, to recommend the Khedive to dismiss him and to appoint a successor. The Cadi is a Turk.

THE Czar's birthday on May 18 was signalised by another act of imperial consideration for the welfare and progress of Siberia under the rapidly changing conditions of that vast country. His Majesty ordered the formation of a special commission, under the presidency of the Minister of Justice, to consider without delay the question of either abolishing or limiting all forms of exile and deportation to Siberia.

A PARIS telegram of May 19, says:—The Minister for Foreign Affairs was heard by the Senate Committee appointed to examine the Anglo-French Soudan Agreement. M. Delcasse furnished the Committee with detailed explanations. The Committee showed itself favourable to the ratification of the Convention, and after the Minister's departure, appointed M. Siegfried to report its decision to the Senate.

THE "Riga Viedomosti" states that sixteen ocean-going vessels and ten coasting vessels, all of small tonnage, were built in the Courland and Livonian ports during 1898. Each vessel found employment as soon as completed. The cost of the steamships was at the rate of 7*l*. per ton. Ten ships built at these ports were lost during the year, four of them being new vessels. The number of vessels already put in hand this year is twenty.

AT the weekly fair which was held at Bannu on Friday last, there was a riot between the Bizan Khel Waziris and the Muhammad Khels which resulted in some eight of the latter being removed to hospital for treatment. The origin of the riot is ascribed to a recent quarrel between the two clans regarding the ownership of a certain tree. The Bizan Khels had been severely handled then, but last Friday they came down sixty strong and paid of old scores, and only the prompt action of the police prevented much more bloodshed than occurred.

A RETURN has been issued showing, as far as possible, all expenditure charged in any one year on the public revenues of the United Kingdom in connection with military operations in the Soudan since January 1883. It is as follows:—1883-84, 360,697*l*.; 1884-85, 2,382,569*l*.; 1885-86, 4,348,044*l*.; 1896-97, 798,802*l*. Note.—A part of the expenditure connected with the expedition to Khartoum which was incurred in 1897-98 and 1898-99 was met in the first instance out of imperial funds; but this sum amounting to 215,000*l*., was subsequently repaid by the Government of Egypt.

IN the possession of the hon. treasurer of the Birmingham Liberal Club (Mr. J. Rowlands) is a curious photograph of special interest. The photographer took a "snap-shot" of Tenby Church and steeple, and on developing the negative was surprised to find the picture disfigured at the top by the reversed figure of a vessel dressed with bunting. The key to the puzzle was discovered the next morning in the report of the launching of a vessel in Pembroke Dock, seven miles away. The snap-shot on steeple bent, had found a mark that was not meant. The plate "caught" a mirage of the launch.

THE Khalifa, with his followers, has just left Shirkeleb, and moved south towards the Dar Tagalla mountains. Despite contrary reports, the relations of Lord Kitchener with Darfur are most satisfactory, and the Sirdar has just received most cordial letters from Ali Dinar, the new Sultan. The general state of the Soudan is most satisfactory. Lord Lovat arrived at Roseires, on the Blue Nile, the other day. Mr. Weld Blundell has arrived at Famaka, also on the Blue Nile, and within the Egyptian frontier. The last portions of the Atbara Bridge have left Alexandria, and will arrive at the Atbara in about three weeks' time. The new bridge is expected to be finished before the river is again in flood. The building of an hotel will shortly be begun at Khartoum. Lord Kitchener will start for London on Tuesday.

KING HUMBERT, on May 20, opened the International Electricity Exhibition and the National Silk Industry Exhibition, organised in celebration of the Volta centenary. Switzerland was officially represented at the ceremony, and there were also present the Bishop of Como, the senators and deputies representing the province in the Italian Parliament, some members of the family of Volta, who was born at Como, a number of scientific celebrities, and a large attendance of the general public. Speeches were delivered by the Mayor, the presidents of the two Exhibitions, and Senor Salandra, the Minister of Agriculture, who dwelt on the progress made by Italy in the silkgrowing industry. At the conclusion of the speeches King Humbert and the members of his suite made a tour of the different buildings.

DR. R. KANDT has sent Herr Fedor von Rauch an account of his journey to the sources of the Nile. Having ascertained, at the confluence of the Ruvuvu and Kagera Rivers, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," that the latter has a great flow of water, Dr. Kandt followed it upwards as far as the point where it is formed by the Nyarvarongo and Akayaru. By the same methods of measurement he succeeded in ascertaining that the former was the main stream. Marching, therefore, along the Nyarvarongo, in face of almost insurmountable difficulties, he reached the point where it is formed by the Rukarara, which flows from the west, and the Mhogo flowing from the east; the former containing the largest volume of water. He then followed the Rukarara up stream to the mountains. On Aug. 13 1898, after a three days' march east of the south end of Lake Kivo, Dr. Kandt reached a low cave on the slope of Mount Tecnuho, whence he found the true source of the Nile, issuing drop by drop.

THE sawmill industry in Assam is languishing from the want of a sufficiency of timber to cut into boxes. This is partly, if not greatly, due to the uncompromising attitude of the Forest Department in Assam. Meanwhile tea-boxes and box shooks continue to be imported. The number of factories in Assam during 1898 was the same as in 1897. Namely, one in the Darrang district, the Tezpur Sawmills, whose timber is cut for the manufacture of tea boxes. Three in the Sibsagar district, the Marangial Sawmills in the Jorhat sub-division, and the Hopewell Sawmills in Debingmukh, where they cut timber; and the Dehing Sawmills in Dehingmukh, were timber is cut into tea-boxes. Seven in the Lakhimpur district—the Railway Sawmills at Margherita, where timber is cut; the Railway Potteries at Ledo, where brick, pipe, and pottery works are made; the Railway Engineering Works at Dibrugarh; the Meklanadi Sawmills at Dibrugarh, and the Sessi Sawmills on the banks of the Sessi river, where tea-boxes are manufactured; the Jokai Assam Tea Company's Sawmills at Bardobam, where box shooks are made; and the Petroleum Refinery at Margherita, where there are oil mills and wells, and near about which place poor Mr. Duncan met with the accident which ended fatally.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NIGER COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT TO ADMINISTRATE.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Balfour announced that the Government would introduce a Bill for taking over the Niger Company's territory.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE ON THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

CLAIMS INDEMNITY.

Herr von Buelow, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichstag, said the Samoa Commission may abolish the kingship in order to settle disputes, but in any event Germany opposes any encroachments of the Samoa treaty and will demand an indemnity for loss of property and the illegal arrest of her subjects.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

UNEASY FEELING.

JUNE 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Lord Lansdowne conferred at great length, yesterday, with the heads of the War Office, and it is understood that the questions discussed concerned the Transvaal.

SAFEGUARDING THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Latest despatches state that a large exodus of women and children from Johannesburg and Pretoria has commenced. The natives are also quitting the mines in large numbers.

RADICAL VICTORY IN SOUTH EDINBURGH.

Mr. Dewar, the Radical candidate, has been elected member for South Edinburgh by 5,820 votes, against 4,889 votes polled for General Wauchope, the Conservative candidate, replacing Mr. Robert Cox, deceased.

PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

There were 117 deaths from plague at Hongkong during the last week.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

CABINET NOT YET FORMED.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau has failed to form a Cabinet owing to the refusal of M. Krantz to accept the portfolio of Public Works, which he considered an inferior post.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The death is announced of Mr Robert Ascroft, member of Parliament for Oldham.

THE KHARKALLA RAILWAY INCIDENT.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

Mr. Sale, Assistant Collector, delivered judgment in the case against Moreshwar Vishnu and Narbar Amrit, station-master and assistant-master of Kharkalla, to-day. Mr. Sale, reviewing the whole of the evidence at great length, dwelt upon all points for and against the accused, and decided that at the time the incident occurred at Kharkalla, which led to their arrest, the accused were both railway servants within the meaning of the Act, their resignations not having been accepted. He found that the first accused was guilty of gross negligence in giving no orders about the signals and leaving the work to be performed by a porter; that by his conduct he endangered the safety of passengers of both trains and said that both the the station-master and his assistant were to blame, but upon the first accused rested the greater responsibility. The second accused in standing, by doing nothing to prevent accident, was also guilty of negligence by taking no steps to avoid an accident. It had been argued that there was no criminal intention on the part of the accused, but that did not free them from the charge of gross negligence, and at the critical moment they had endangered the lives of passengers.

He sentenced the first accused, Moreshwar, to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Narbar Amrit, to six weeks, rigorous imprisonment. The prisoners were then removed.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

The case against John Walsh, ex-accountant, and Charles Grande, a German piano turner, came up before Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, to-day.

Before the case was started Mr. Venkatrao, Public Prosecutor, asked for the transfer of the case to the Bombay High Court, on the ground that the charges were of a serious nature, meriting greater punishment than could be awarded by the Sessions Court, and one of the accused being a European British subject, he would have to be tried by an European Jury. Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, who was defending accused, waived his right to be tried as a European British subject, and the trial commenced.

The charges were them read out. Those against Walsh were of cheating, forgery, using as genuine a false document, and abetment of such offences, to all of which he pleaded not guilty.

The charges against Grande were abetment of offences committed by Walsh and using as genuine false documents. To the first of these Grande pleaded guilty, but was advised by the Court to plead not guilty to the second, which he did.

The Jury, which consisted of five Assessors, comprised two Christians, one Parsee, and two Brahmins.

The Public Prosecutor briefly related the facts of the case, and afterwards called evidences. Mr Flemming, Inspector of Police, said: From the information he received from Mr. Beadle he commenced to make enquiries.

Mr. Skine, accountant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said neither of the accused had any right to the money in their bank. The cheques produced were not issued by their bank.

Mr. Ghalome, printer, deposed that Walsh came and ordered a proof of the cheques. He never saw Grande except in the carriage. He never spoke to him.

Mr. Cursetjee, of Kirkee, repeated the previous evidence, and said in cross-examination: At the time he had met the first accused no one was present. He asked Walsh where he lived. The latter said with Mr. Bain, at Kirkee. Witness found on enquiry that Mr. Bain had gone to England.

Mr. Beadle, manager, Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw, recognised the first accused, but not the second. He repeated the evidence he gave before the Magistrate as to his meeting the first accused when demanding the payment of the cheque. When the first accused handed him the cheque, it was not endorsed. Accused endorsed it in the name of Colletts, to which he objected, when accused wrote the name of Whittenburg.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

VILLAGERS GIVE CHASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Armed Waziris of the Gumat, on 18th raided Khapianga, in the Lower Kurram, carrying off 180 cattle. A village pursuit party, with some sepoys of the Kurrum militia post of Chapri, followed up the raiders, who fired on them, wounding one sepoy and two villagers.

REV. PATRICK MACKAY AT SIMLA.

INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.

That well-known preacher, the Rev. Patrick Mackay, from Edinburgh, whose influence for good amongst the British troops has been so remarkable, both in India and in the Soudan, is now here, and was granted an interview by the Viceroy, to-day, on the subject of the work of the Evangelisation Society, of which Mr. Mackay is the secretary.

INVESTITURE OF THE C. B.

At the Army Head-quarters, to-day, the Commander-in-Chief invested Colonel Abbott, lately commanding the 15th Sikhs, with the insignia of C. B., in the presence of officers of the Head-quarters staff.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Brigadier-General Brownrigg, commanding Sind, proceeds home on sixty days' leave from 1st July.

Mr. Crawford, the Resident-elect of Mysore, takes over charge from Colonel Robertson on the 27th instant.

The duties of Resident of Mewar are being carried on by the Residency-Surgeon, pending the arrival of Mr. H. Cobb, from Kashmir, in September next.

Colonel Denning, 26th Punjab Infantry, is appointed Colonel on the Staff, and probably goes to Ferozepore.

Major H. De H. Haig is posted to the Calcutta Military Works.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Richard Harington, Esq., of Inner Temple, as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Sir L. Jenkins.

OPENING OF NEW LINES.

The extension of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway from Lyallpur to Toba Tek Singh has been inspected by the Government Inspector prior to its opening.

The Bhatinda-Ferozepore Line and the Nilgiri Railway were both opened for traffic on the 15th instant.

THE BARRISTER AND THE POLICE INSPECTOR.

PROCEEDINGS AT SURAT.

*SURAT, JUNE 19.

The Surat barrister's case trial commenced here, to-day. It is the case in which Mr. Hurdevram, barrister-at-law, son of the late Justice Nanabhai Haridas, charges Motilal, the City Inspector of Police, with wrongful confinement, assault, and intentional insult. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Wales, heard the case. Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, of Bombay, instructed by Messrs. Motabhai, Ghandbi, and Cooper, pleaders, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Gulabhdas, pleader, defended the accused. The Honourable Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta is also engaged for the prosecution, but was unable to attend to-day.

Mr. Taleyarkhan having opened the case, he examined Mr. Hurdevram. The witness said that on the night of the 28th April last he and Mr. Mukundrai, pleader, were engaged by certain persons to apply to the Inspector of Police to release certain persons on bail, who had been arrested for alleged gambling in the *Sutta* bazaar. Witness went to the bazaar, which was guarded by policemen. Having sent in his card, his carriage was allowed to drive up the bazaar entrance. When they alighted the accused came out of the bazaar and said, in an excited tone, "What brings you here? You are obstructing me in the performance of my duties, and you will be prosecuted.' Witness stated the object of his visit, whereupon the Inspector caught both the gentlemen and jostled them about. He then ordered his men to fetch handcuffs, and put them on both and took them to jail. Witness held up his hands, and said he might be handcuffed, but he would have a reply to his application for bail. Accused then pushed both into the carriage and placed a police guard round it. At four in the morning witness was taken to accused's house, and requested that he should not take steps in the matter, but shake hands and part as friends. Witness declined. He was then allowed to go. Both were kept in confinement all night—till four in the morning.

Cross-examined, witness pointed out the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code under which he acted. Put further questions, Mr. Taleyarkhan objected to witness being badgered about his knowledge of the law, and the Court overruled such questions. Witness was next asked what fees he had received and whether he had passed a receipt for it.

Mr. Taleyarkhan protested that to put such questions to a counsel was against the best traditions of the bar.

Mr. Gulabhdas said Mr. Taleyarkhan did not know the ways of the Surat barristers.

Mr. Taleyarkhan remarked that it was most unfair to make such insinuations. If there was anything against Mr. Hardevram, the pleader should openly say so. Evidently the learned pleader was willing to wound, but afraid to strike.

Proceeding, witness said he treated the Inspector's threat of prosecution as a silly threat. Witness did his professional work at Mr. Motabhai Pleader's house. Questions as to what took place in Mr. Motabhai's house, and who assembled there, on being objected, were overruled.

Witness said that the delay in filing the information was due to gentlemen trying to bring about a settlement. The hearing of the case will be resumed to-morrow. The liveliest interest is taken in the proceedings.

* Delayed in transmission.

JUNE 20.

The hearing in this case was resumed, to-day, most of the day being taken up with cross-examination of the complainant. Nothing of importance was, however, elicited.

The defence pleader put questions regarding the house-tax agitation meetings in Mr. Motabhai Pleader's house, and other subjects, which were all objected to by Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, counsel for the prosecution, as utterly irrelevant, and the Court ruled that they cannot be put. The next witness examined was one F. S. Kasandas, who deposed to engaging complainant professionally to appear before the police and apply for bail. He corroborated the evidence given yesterday by complainant. His examination was not finished, when the Court rose for the day.

The Court was packed with spectators, but to-day's proceedings were of a very dull nature.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

IMPROVEMENT IN VETERINARY SCHOOLS.

CERTIFICATES EQUIVALENT TO THOSE OBTAINED AT ALDERSHOT.

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Revised rules for the conduct of Veterinary Schools at Poona, Umballa, and Simla are notified. The Poona School will be under a Committee comprising: president, the General Commanding Poona; and members, the Inspecting Officer, Bombay Command, and D. A. A.-G. Poona, The school will be under the immediate charge of a Special Veterinary Officer, who will receive an allowance of Rs. 200 monthly for the work. Courses will be given in the summer months for British officers and soldiers, and in winter for members of the Native Army, including students from the Native States.

The notification states that it is of the utmost importance that the Regiments should at all times have at least one man undergoing instructions in veterinary knowledge. Certificates obtained at the Poona, Umballa, and Simla Veterinary Schools since 1894 will be recognised as equivalent to those given by the Army Veterinary School at Aldershot, both for the officers and men.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE Gymkhana opened the Rugby Football season on Monday evening, when a sides game was played on the Cooperage. The play was not bad, especially considering it was the first turn-out, but it was too close to be attractive to a spectator's point of view. The Colours kicked off with a strong wind, the ball being punted back into touch near the half way line. Scrummages followed in quick succession, relieved occasionally by short bouts of passing by the Whites' centre three-quarters. The Whites quickly demonstrated their superiority in the pack, and after half-an-hour's play Sutherland picked up, and a combined run by Tosh, Hewson and Pollard removed play to the Colours' half. From a line out the ball was taken along and kicked across, Turner availing himself of an easy opportunity, and got over near the flag. The attempt to place the major score failed. On resuming the Colours pressed, but before half-time play was removed to mid-field. On changing over the Whites pressed constantly, and early on Ross made a mark, but his attempt at goal was not successful. This portion of the game was also close, and with the exception of an occasional short passing bout among the Whites' three-quarters, quite uninteresting. Fischer for the Colours got possession twice, but he was too closely watched to do anything. Towards the close of the game the Whites pressed very strongly, and from a scrummage Hewson got possession and grounded the ball near the posts. Nigel Jones took the place kick and converted. The whistle shortly afterwards blew, the Whites winning by one goal and one try to nil.

Respecting the merits of the sides the winners' front rank was much smarter on the ball. They had greater weight, and showed a capacity for heeling out and wheeling the "scrums." Sutherland and Haworth, especially the former, played excellently at half back, and fed their three-quarters when opportunity presented. Pollard, Tosh and Hewson showed likely form, and will improve with a few more games. Ross at back was very sound, if not brilliant. The Colours had few chances; those which did occur were badly utilised by the half-backs, who made the fatal mistake of trying to get through with the ball instead of passing it. Williamson and Scott have plenty of energy, but they should remember there are others in the team beside themselves. The three-quarters had little to do, Fischer, Thornton and Boyes defending well. The best forwards were Nigel Jones, Brackenbury, Sheepshanks, Hunter, and Wilson, the former being a strong kicker.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS VS. NORFOLK REGIMENT.

THE game last evening on the Cooperage attracted a large crowd of spectators, who were treated to a fairly tough game. The teams as they stood and from the results of the evening's play had little to choose between them except that the soldiers played a better combined game than their opponents, who had more or less of a scratch team. Gaining the toss the Rovers chose to defend the Cooperage goal, and the first few exchanges were fairly equal. Then the Norfolks warming to their work came down the left wing and made several persistent attacks upon the Rovers' posts. Reynolds at last brought relief, and the ball for the next five minutes was kept well within the neutral zone. Then Preston in the Rovers' centre getting possession went away unopposed and put in a fairly dangerous shot, which Bennett just managed to stave off. From the kick-off the Norfolks' left got possession and Hewett sent in a beauty, but the high wind that prevailed carried it off. The soldiers were, however, not to be denied, and five minutes later charging down the left nullet passed across to Driscoll to shoot for goal. Howson met the shot, but misjudging his kick the ball went straight up, and on coming down as he was charged the wind carried it through the posts. From this to half-time the game proceeded with alternate success, Latta all but succeeding in equalising. On the resumption of play after the interval, the Norfolks playing with the wind kept the game well within the Rovers' territory till Preston got possession and passing all opposition fed Thomas, who shot for goal, A scrummage ensued, and Bennett punched the ball out, but Scrafton just coming up in the nick of time headed it in and thus equalized. The soldiers then waking up in earnest literally pinned the Rovers within their 25 yard limit. Once they broke away, but were soon brought back, and when the referee's whistle piped no side, the soldiers were pressing them severely. Score: one goal all.

The following were the teams:—ROVERS: Goal—Howson; backs—Walton and Reyonlds; half-backs—Smarden, Lyons and Brokenshaw; forwards—Latta, Preston, Crawshaw, Scrafton, and Thomas.

NORFOLKS: Goal—Bennett; backs—Lieuts. Birch and Trueman; half-backs—Smith, Henry and Maher: forwards—Driscoll, Lieut. Morres, Chatters, Hewett and Millet.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE Superintending Engineer of the Tapti Valley Railway reports the progress for May 1899 as follows:—Earthwork completed. Bridging completed with the exception of Pu jara. There has been abnormal and heavy rain during the month in the Dangs and the river has twice come down in flood necessitating a removal of the pumping engines and plant out of the bed of the river and delaying work thereby. Platelaying.—The rails have been laid and bridges girdered as far as mile 84. All diversions have been taken up and none now exist on the line. Ballast.—A large amount has been collected and trained out during the month. Stations and Staff-Quarters completed and only awaiting the rails to be roofed and tiled. General.—Traffic was run in Engineering trucks from Vyara to Novapura. The Section Vyara mile 35 to Chichpara, mile 72, was inspected for passenger and public traffic by the Government Inspector on 31st current. Heavy hailstorms in the zone between Vyara and mile 80 occurred during the month, and to a certain extent delayed platelaying.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	19	7	18 p.m.	15	12
Teheran	20	1	58 p.m.	1	8
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	0	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 20th June, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	—	1
" Karachi	...	21	—	3
" Madras	1	5	—	4

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS."

"FIDELIO" REVIVED AT THE OPERA.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

IN this new comedy "Wheels Within Wheels," presented for the first time at the Court Theatre last week, Mr. R. C. Carton appears rather to have reversed the proper order of things. It was, if I remember rightly, Mr. W. S. Gilbert who counselled the aspiring young dramatist, anxious for instruction on the point, always to write his concluding act first. Without universally endorsing this advice, it is permissible, at any rate, to go so far as to say that the playwright who, starting brilliantly, allows his piece visibly to flag the further it progresses, can hardly hope to secure an unqualified success. This, unhappily, is what has happened in the case of Mr. Carton's new comedy, of which the opening act is extraordinarily ingenious, interesting, and bright, the second a trifle less so, and the third distinctly inferior even to its immediate predecessor. Rarely has a piece set out with fairer prospects than did "Wheels Within Wheels" last week. Everything, indeed, pointed to another emphatic success for the clever author of "Lord and Lady Algy." But little by little the interest waned, the laughter became more and more infrequent, and the attention of the audience drooped and wavered. Let it not be thought, however, that the play at any moment came within measureable distance of disaster To the last the spectators preserved a fairly mirthful attitude, yet there is no gainsaying the fact that a certain feeling of disappointment, based upon hopes unfulfilled, was generally experienced when the curtain finally fell. The promise had been so great, the realisation, comparatively speaking, so insignificant. Yet it ought not to be difficult to find a remedy for the existing evils. A little careful compression would effect wonders for the second act, and, if the author cannot see his way to introduce some novel turn into the third, the same process of cutting down, particularly in its concluding scenes, cannot fail to bear advantageous results. It remains, of course, to be seen whether a comedy so essentially lacking in "heart" can appeal with anything like real force to the great paying public. "Wheels Within Wheels" provides a picture, doubtless sufficiently faithful, of society of to-day, with its pinchbeck sentiments, its selfish motives, its cruel casuistry.

The painting resembles in many ways that furnished by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones in "The Liars." Once more we are treated to the silly, frivolous wife, "genuinely devoted only to herself; to the blind, self-absorbed husband, who finds in the care of public duties a valid excuse for the neglect of his private ones; to the hot-blooded, impetuous, and unscrupulous friend, who prates largely about honour, and acts as if he himself were wholly superior to its obligations Oddly enough, although it is with these that the serious interest of the piece is concerned, the three are throughout relegated to a subordinate position. It is, in point of fact, upon two characters, Lord Eric Chantrell and the Hon. Mrs. Onslow Bulmer, who play more or less the part of chorus in the story, that Mr. Carton has lavished the most decisive pains, and to whom he has given the greatest prominence. Nor has his labour been in vain, for the couple make in truth the best of company. To obtain a compromising letter written by her brother's wife, Lady Curtoys, Mrs. Bulmer invades Egerton Curtoys' rooms at night, knowing that their owner is absent, forces open his escritoire, and, in short, behaves herself after the manner of a high-born lady burglar. In the very act she is discovered by Lord Eric Chantrell, to whom Vartrey has for the moment lent his chambers. To Mrs. Bulmer's charms Lord Eric speedily succumbs, however, and even consents to be the instrument for the destruction of the incriminating epistle. But the efforts of the two allies prove fruitless in the end, for Lady Curtoys is not to be turned from her mad scheme, and eventually abandons her husband's home in order to meet Vartrey at a certain little village inn called "The Horn of Plenty," and thence fly with him to the Continent.

The two, however, have reckoned without the ready wit of Mrs. Bulmer, who pretending that it is she who has eloped with Vartrey, induces Sir Philip Curtoys, accompanied by her now declared admirer, Lord Eric, and a second claimant upon her affections, a certain James Blagden, to follow her to the place of rendezvous. The trick succeeds, and, by the sacrifice of her own reputation, Mrs. Bulmer succeeds in securing her brother's and his flighty wife's happiness. That so unstable and weak a creature as Lady Curtoys was worth saving at all is a question that need not be entered upon. Fortunately for Mrs. Bulmer, Lord Eric's belief in her goodness and purity is not to be shaken, and in the promise of her hand he receives his reward. The piece, it will be understood, possesses much greater substance than the above sketch would suggest. It is full, moreover, of smart sayings and quaint lines, a few of which, indeed, overstep the boundary line even of smartness. But the new play is obviously designed to satisfy the tastes of that section of society who, as Mr. Pinero once observed, delight in remarks that have no meaning, or two. Miss Compton appears in the part of Mrs. Bulmer, a second edition, as it were, of Lady Algy. The character could not be in better hands. Cool, clear headed, and caustic in speech, Mrs. Bulmer makes a singularly engaging and attractive figure, thoroughly suited to Miss Compton's own personality. A very clever and interesting study also is Mr. Dion Boucicault's Lord Eric, which only lacks a trifle more authority to render it complete. Save for an occasional tendency to overplay the part, Mr. Arthur Bourchier was entirely admirable as the coarse, dissolute, yet thoroughly amusing braggart, Blagden. Slender as were their opportunities, Miss Lena Ashwell and Mr. T. B. Thalberg accomplished all that was possible with the ungrateful and ungracious roles of Lady Curtoys and Egerton Vartrey; while Mr. Eric Lewis furnished a lifelike sketch of the monumental prig, Sir Philip Curtoys.

"Fidelio" was revived on Thursday night at Covent Garden, for the first appearance for many years of the famous German dramatic soprano Frau Lilli Lehmann. Beethoven's only opera is still occasionally heard in London, and indeed a solitary performance of it was given last season with Madame Ternina in the part of the faithful wife Leonora, although it had then not been mounted since Frau Klafsky appeared as Leonora some years before at a matinee at Drury Lane. It is now the custom to give "Fidelio" in the German fashion, and in its original form, although, in a large house like Covent Garden the German dialogue, imperfectly understood, as it must be, by a considerable number of the audience, seems more or less out of place. On the other hand, objections have, in this ultra-fastidious days, been raised to the use of the recitatives which—be it said, mainly out of Beethoven's own materials—Balfe wrote specially for the great revival of the work in Italian at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1851, when the chief parts were played by Madame Sophie Cruvelli and Mr. Sims Reeves. One of these days, perhaps, the students of the Royal College of Music will fulfill an idea suggested some years ago, and give us, so far ensemble is concerned, a model performance of "Fidelio." At Covent Garden, in the midst of a busy season, the success of the performance necessarily depends less upon the ensemble than upon the efforts of the orchestra, the chorus, and the representative of the principal part. The orchestra last night under Dr. Muck certainly fulfilled all reasonable requirements, while apart from the fact that the tempi were occasionally much slower than usual, the great "Leonora, No. 3" overture, which in accordance with a custom inaugurated by the late Sir Michael Costa at Drury Lane in the seventies, was played before the second act, was given with a refinement, and a nice attention to the nuances rare indeed at the Opera House. This is in fact the best thing that Dr. Muck has yet done. The famous chorus of prisoners, too, was for once acted as well as sung, by the German contingent of the opera choir, who although they may not have such good voices as the Italians, are at any rate fully conversant with the traditions of the music, and give it with proper expression. For the part of Fidelio, Frau Lehmann was fortunately available. This distinguished prima donna, who first came over here something like seventeen years ago, has, since she last sang in London, become the wife of the German tenor Herr Kalisch. During the thirty years of her career she has enjoyed experience and celebrity not only in Wagnorian characters, but also in those roles which like Leonora usually fall in Germany to the dramatic prima donna. She still preserves her boyish figure, and considering the hard work it has had even last winter in the United States, her voice is in wonderful order. Indeed, with the exception perhaps of Madame Ternina last season, Frau Lilli Lehmann is by far the best exponent of Leonora that we have had in London for many years, while in her dramatic representation of the part she is probably not surpassed by any artist now on the German operatic stage. She was well supported by Herr Dippel, who (Herr Van Dyck having evidently thought better of it) was an excellent representative of the ungrateful part of Florestan, while Herr Heidkampf was a sufficiently bluff Rocco, Herr Muhlmann was the truculent exponent of the revengeful Pizzaro, and Herr Schramm and Madame Marie Engle were the two lovers.

Professor Pollione Ronzi, the famous Milanese maestro, is staying in London for a few weeks. Among teachers of singing Pollione Ronzi occupies a position which his interesting history and his long experience combine to make unique. He justly claims to be one of the few living representatives of that famous old Italian school of singing which is now almost extinct. He imbibed his principles from his father, Luigi Ronzi—a well-known singer and maestro in his day, and a personal friend of Rossini—who had been, along with the great tenor Rubini, a pupil of Nozzari; so that Pollione Ronzi hands down in direct descent through his father the principles of the old school, as taught to one of its most famous representatives. Ronzi is now sixty-five years of age, a small, thin man of highly-strung temperament, full of life and energy. His voice is still fresh, and in perfect order, and serves as model to his many pupils. In his youth he studied composition with Rossini, and at the age of nineteen composed an opera which was successfully produced at Florence. A second opera, "Dea," met with a brilliant reception in the same city in 1894. At one time Ronzi was a well-known singer on the Italian operatic stage, singing in 1868 as "primo tenore" at La Scala. But for the last twenty-nine years he has resided in Milan, devoting himself entirely to teaching, and attracting students from all parts of the world. He sets apart certain days for purposes of consultation, and on these days his little flat in the Piazza Fontavia is thronged by those who come to him for advice and help. One of his latest pupils, Miss Martiny, of San Francisco—who will accompany her master to London—is reported to have a phenomenal soprano voice of great beauty, possessing the rare compass of nearly four octaves.

If good wine needs no bush Mr. Albert Chevalier needs no praise. He long ago established his reputation as the most highly finished and versatile artist providing entertainment for the public. Every visitor to London, every holiday maker, places Mr. Chevalier's performances on his list of amusements, and, whatever else may fall through, this entertainment must not be missed. Mr. Chevalier's popularity is a case of true merit rewarded. Perhaps the most characteristic points in his art are his versatility, and his nice sense of balance between the comic and pathetic His comedy never runs wild into boisterous horseplay, and his pathos never degenerates into bathos. His powers of mimicry, combined with keen observation of many aspects of life, enable him to produce delicate little vignettes of different grades of society which convince his audience of their truth and at the same time delight them by their bright spontaneous humour. And then his songs, written and composed (many of them) by himself, and sung as none of his many imitators can sing them, combine with their fun and their pathos a certain distinction of style that raises them far above the ordinary comic song or music-hall ditty, with which superficially—but superficially only—they might be compared. The programme provided by Mr. Chevalier for the Whitsuntide holidays was an excellent one, and showed to perfection all the many high qualities of his art. He was assisted by Mr. Hilton, Mr. Alfred West, and Mr. Jolly John Nash. A musical sketch called "When Widow's Wooed," written by Mr. Chevalier was played by Messrs. Harry Brett and Frank Pemberton and Miss Carr Shaw. But it was really Mr. Chevalier himself that we went to see and hear, and although the artists who joined in the entertainment were excellent, the audience was always just a little impatient, even if they did not show it, till their favourite was on the stage again delighting them with mimicry and song.

Mr. Wallace opened the French Gallery for the season with a show of foreign pictures, mostly French and Dutch, amongst which a couple of Raeburns seem like old masters, and a landscape by Mr. Leader, highly finished, and with both the attractions and defects of his style, reminds us of English art, and what is popular in the present day. But much the most interesting thing here is Turner's "Raby Castle," painted eighty years ago, and seen here in London now for the first time since it was shown at the Academy in 1818. That was the year that Scott, Lockhart, and Turner made their tour through Scotland, and it marks a singular period in Turner's history. Just a little before he had painted "Crossing the Brook" and "Dido Building Carthage," just a little after, he painted "Brill Church," and the "entrance of the Mouse," but during this year he was accurate and topographical. This picture has a kind of severity about it. No artist but Turner could have done it. What he paints is distance and air. Hills and downs stretch away in gentle undulation for miles, till the grey horizon merges with the grey clouds of a dull day. In the covers, where there is shelter, the trees grow bushy and close. The castle in the centre of the composition is so wrapped in the grey atmosphere round it that it scarcely takes the eye. Right in the foreground a pack of hounds gallop past in full cry, and sweep of them, as they rush along, is in fine contrast to the stillness and spaciousness of the landscape. The sky, with its grey vaporous clouds and little patches of blue, is wonderfully true. The whole picture is as sound as the day it painted. The two Raeburns have a delightful eighteenth century quality about them. One can see what this "Reynolds of the North" had in common with his rival, and what he wanted. They, too, are most soundly painted, the flesh luminous, and, in the man, the mouth almost moving. But the foreign pictures are what one looks for in this gallery. Corot is seen to great advantage. His "Street Scene, Ville d'Avray," a sketch, but very broad shows what the true artist can do with materials the least promising. Here he is literal, and the work a record. In the "Danse des Nymphes" there is that touch of fancy which gives charm to his landscape. This sunny glade, shut off from the common world by thickly growing trees, is the very spot that nymphs would haunt, their mysterious life, with its graceful movement, having something akin to the mysterious solitude which it emphasises. In the "Ferry on the Marne" he is quite in his own silvery key, with the light in the sky and the delicate grey of the massed willows. The interest of the moment will centre on Rosa Bonheur's "Highland Cattle and Sheep," painted with such mastery, such knowledge, and such appreciation of distance in the stretching landscape. There is a little example of M. Bouguereau's blameless art, very clean, very ceramic in surface, very accomplished in its technique. Troyon's "Driving Geese" is a little masterpiece, the colour so rich and so much movement in the waddling fowls, with their ruffled feathers. There are works of Vollon, of Leader, of Karl Heffner, of Monticelli, and a cleverly composed, cleverly motived subject picture by Professor Firle, which deserves more notice than we have space to give it.

WEATHER WORKING DAYS FOR SHIPPING.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday and Saturday, 16th and 17th June, should be counted as full working days for vessels in the docks.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s. s. Irena, Captain P. D. Far, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Mauritius experienced strong moonsoon with heavy sea and much rain, The City Line s. s. City of Venice, Captain F. Snow, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, encountered strong easterly gale in the Mediterranean Sea and strong South West monsoon in the Indian Ocean, The P. & O. Co's s. s. Pekin, Captain China W. Hayword, which arrived here yesterday from met with strong monsoon and high sea during the voyage.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

TELEGRAPHING on Sunday from Shencotta the *Madras Mail* correspondent says:—The situation in this district is not serious. Nine villages are reported to have been attacked. A hundred and fifty of the Nair Brigade under Lieutenant Bosfield are here, and a Company of the 19th Madras Infantry Detachments from the Nair Brigade are patrolling the frontier. Though there is no fear of serious rioting the situation calls for the utmost vigilance. Gangs are going about, and one is threatening Courlaltum where are the Resident and the Assistant Resident.

Another correspondent states:—A serious riot at Najalapuram was averted on June 16th by the prompt action of Padanaba Rao, the Sub-Magistrate, and Ramalinga Kariator, station-house officer at the Puthar Police Station. It was rumoured that rioting was to take place, when these officials went to the village with the police and arrested two men out of a gang in the market who were armed with weapons, and, it is alleged, were instigated by the Maravars. The other members of the gang escaped.

The following is a translation of a Maravar notice which is said to be invariably posted up in the village which it is intended to attack:—"Take notice that we will appear in Palamcottah. As we are going elsewhere to-day we will appear on Tuesday to ravage at Palamcottah and Murukunihi at midnight. Police tigers and sepoy whelps should run off if they care for their lives, wives, and children. If they have an idea to face us they should be ready prepared to give a reply to the notice to be issued on Monday. We hereby notify that we will ravage and plunder Shanar's houses, as also of other persons' houses if we like in Sivakasi and other places. Plunder is onefold; here it will be double. Our name is 'young lion.'"

MORE VILLAGES DESTROYED.

The following telegram has just been received from Tenkasi:—There is a curious movement on the part of the Shanars for conversion to Islamism. Three villages in Travancore were converted wholesale under the influence of fear and promise of protection from Mahomedans in the British territory. Pumbli in the Tenkasi Taluq and four other villages have been converted and Hindoo temples have become Mahomedan places of worship. Idols have been thrown away, and the Shanars have shaved their heads and are commencing to grow beards. Mahomedan leaders are going about converting. The total converted in British territory was 600 in one day.

One hundred arrests have been made in Travancore. Samburvudagurai in Travancore, consisting of 450 houses, has been totally destroyed. The extent of damage in the Tenkasi taluq in the Tinnevelly District may be judged from the fact that twenty villages were destroyed in the Shorandai and Athumalai limits, and fifteen others elsewhere. Mr. Bedford, Lieutenant Firth, and Mr. Dene have been at Shorandai for the last four days, with sepoys, visiting the threatened and attacked villages, investigating cases, and restoring confidence. Cutting off of ears is reported, while extortion is declared to be general. Whole villages have been depopulated, thus rendering the work of plunder easy. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Bedford, Lieutenant Firth, and Mr. Dene for the energy, firmness, and discretion with which they dealt with the situation. Sivakasi temple is still closed. The property damaged or looted at Sivakasi is estimated to the value of over a lakh of rupees. The Collector of Tinnevelly meets Mr. Hammick, the Special Commissioner, at Alankulam.

WOMEN'S EARS CUT OFF.

MADRAS, JUNE 20.

Further details of the rioting in Travancore territory show that the situation there has been almost as bad as in the Tinnevelly district. A number of houses were burnt at Lalakudigiruppu, and property looted. The place was revisited, and another house burnt. On the first occasion the Travancore Police were promptly on the rioter, but were severely beaten and forced to retire with two constables badly injured, while a gun and a quantity of ammunition were seized upon by the rioters.

Three other risings occurred on the same day at different places. In one place twelve houses were burnt and looted. In another the Magistrate endeavoured to hold out against the rioters, but was eventually forced to retire with difficulty. The rioters have been cutting off ears pretty extensively, in order to obtain the earrings worn by the victims, expeditiously. Other villages have also been looted or burnt. In the attack on Samboovadagarai, four hundred and fifty houses were burnt. The Shanars made a stand but were overpowered, and property worth about half a lakh was looted. The Maravars not only burn houses but destroy even the earthen pots used by the Shanars for cooking, etc., so that the inhabitants of these villages were in a pitiable state. The question of granting them prompt relief is being considered by the Travancore Government.

On Friday the Maravars attaked Iyakudi, but came in conflict with the sepoys of the 19th Madras Infantry, who were marching to the relief of the Taluq, who dispersed the rioters and made thirteen arrests. The Travancore authorities are making admirable arrangements for quelling riots. The Nair Brigade under Lieutenant Bousfield is patrolling the disturbed parts of the State. Mr. Rajaram Row, District Magistrate, is at Shencottah, and thinks of organising vigilance parties, consisting mainly of members of the civil population, to watch the Travancore frontier.

SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the controversy between myself and a local daily the question at issue is, whether it is justifiable to get soldiers to do the work of strikers. I stated in my two letters that it was not, and pointed out that it was not done in England, and was contrary to the spirit of freedom prevailing in that country. I went further, and adduced a specific case in which soldiers were employed, and also the resultant military regulation prohibiting such a thing in the future. An ambiguous passage was then quoted from Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty," to show that in the Chicago strike soldiers were employed to do the work of the railway men, and the whole question was shifted on to American soil. Though I did not quite see why we should have left England and gone over to America, I was content to meet the writer there. I pointed out that Lecky's words did not necessarily mean that the soldiers did the railwaymen's work, and quoted a passage from Dr. Carroll Wright, the U. S. Commissioner of Labour, which explicitly stated that the soldiers were brought out not to do the work of the men, but to protect those who were doing it from the violence and criminal intents of the rioters and murderous mob. An attempt has been made to discredit my witness by a passage from a reviewer, whose name it was not thought even worth while mentioning—a passage every word of which betrays the animus and bias dominating the mind of the writer, and thereby placing him immediately at a discount. I would, in passing, point out that the review was not that of the work quoted by me, though it was on the official report on the strikes;—Mr. Robinson, the writer, had his own particular views on this question, views which clashed with those of Dr. Wright; and finally that the Commissioner of Labour, together with the two members of the Committee—Messrs. John D. Kernon and Nicholas E. Worthington—appointed by the President of the U. S., for the purpose of reporting on this matter, we may safely assume, had a better opportunity of grasping the subject in all its details, and consequently have greater claims to consideration than a mere outsider like the reviewer. The denouncing critic was of opinion that the whole affair had its root in treason; for writing on it he said: "The country cannot be kind or soft-hearted to treason. Let no man flatter himself that these latest strikes are no more, and bear no deeper significance, than other strikes which have gone before." Dr. Wright did not think so, and they also differed on other particulars, and hence the antagonism. With reference to this Commission, Mr. T. M. Cooley, whom the editor has introduced into this discussion, says; "The President has made most admirable selections for the purpose, and the country has confidence in the wisdom, the prudence, and the integrity of the men chosen." These are the words of one of the witnesses on the other side, the President of the National Bar Association. It is, however, still maintained that soldiers were employed to do the work of the men, and passages are quoted in support from the London *Times*, and it is stated that they "completely overthrow the allegation—obviously made without due enquiry—that the troops were not asked to do the work of the strikers." As I have already stated, another witness has been introduced into this discussion, *viz.*, Mr. T. M. Cooley, and a quotation is given from his presidential address before the National Bar Association of the U. S., maintaining the right of the Government in bringing out the soldiers, as it had done. Very well, sir, I presume that this witness at least brought forward by the other side is reliable, though it is said mine is not. I am content. I will now prove to you, through him, that my statement was not made "without due enquiry," and that I am right in what I have said. In this same presidential address, which the writer has quoted, Mr. Cooley says:—

"'The unemployed .... came forward in considerable numbers for employment, and violence, of which they were the victims, followed.' The ordinary peace authorities seemed unable to protect them, the worst elements of society were soon in possession of some towns, and especially of some sections of Chicago; and not only were 'men anxious to perform labour upon the railroads, assaulted and beaten,' but the torch was applied to railroad equipment and buildings, and a great destruction resulted, the leaders .... were powerless to calm the passions that had been aroused, and the civil commotion increased daily in magnitude .... In our notice of this great internal commotion some attention is due to a question of constitutional law which was raised by some of the Governors of States. When interstate commerce was interrupted, the transmission of the mails seriously impeded, and the service of process issued by the federal courts rendered difficult or impossible, President Cleveland sent to Chicago the point of greatest disturbance and disorder, 'a considerable military force to aid the civil officers and to protect the carriers of the mail and the persons and the vehicles employed in interstate transportation while they continued or made efforts to continue in the performance of the customary service.'" [The single quotations are mine, and I would draw your attention to them.] I trust, sir, it is now clear whose statement was "made without due enquiry," for the witness on the other side corroborates me, and upholds the statement of Dr. Wright. I will be pardoned therefore when I say that I prefer to take the statement of these men, who were on the spot, to that of the London *Times*, thousands of miles away. But does even the *Times* speak to the contrary? "At Sacramento," says that paper, "the strikers fired on a company of regular soldiers who were *assisting* in an attempt to move a train." They were only "assisting" the workmen then—which I presume, in the light of what I have stated above, means protecting those who were attempting to do the work. In the next passage allusion is made to a protest by Mr. Stone, Governor of Missouri, to Mr. Shelby, a U. S. Marshal, "against his using deputies to interfere with trains at Kansas city." This protest does not refer to the moving of the train, but to the interference of the federal executive with the domestic affairs of the State. [This interference and protest is alluded to by Mr. Cooley.] The only passage that gives some colour to the writer's statement is the one in which it is said that General Merrit was ordered to operate the N. P. Railroad "as a Government post and military railroad." You may read this as you please, bearing in mind the disadvantage under which the "Times" lay, and in juxt-aposition with the American statements quoted above.

But, sir, even had it been as stated, I submit the Government would have been justified in using the military, for the strike eventually assumed a most serious aspect. Mr. Cooley says: "The case was in some particulars without precedent," and again "the situation soon took on some of the features of civil war." The following passage, written by General Nelson A. Miles, of the U. S. Army, will convey an idea of what the situation was:—"The recent so-called strike so far paralyzed the industries of this city [Chicago] as to absolutely block the transportation of freight, passenger, and mail trains on thirteen of the trunk lines, and on ten of the business was partially paralyzed. . . . The papers of the city state during the strike more than a thousand freight cars were set on fire, and burned. Forty-five trains were stoned and fired upon by the mobs along the line of the railways. Buildings, station-houses, and railroad property were set on fire and burned. Innocent people travelling in the cars were injured by rocks and pieces of iron and bullets thrown through the windows of cars. Locomotives were started on the tracks and sent wild along the roads endangering the lives of hundreds of people. On July 5, a mob of ten thousand people gathered in one part of the city and moved nearly three miles along through a dense part of the city, destroying and burning property, and the universal cry of that mob was 'to hell with the Government!' Another important feature of this usurpation of power is that the great food-producing centre is in this district. The farmer's chief products, meat and bread, are concentrated here, and then distributed to all sections of this and other countries. The stock-yards were practically seized and held by the mob under threats to burn the yards if any attempt was made to move the trains, bringing in or distributing this food and fuel supplies. Seizing and holding out the avenues which moved the food gathered and distributed at Chicago means suffering and hunger to millions of people in many parts of the United States, and it is safe to say that this condition of affairs would still continue had it not been for the action of the Federal state and Municipal Governments in execution of the laws of the land." Such a state of thing, sir, called for immediate, and the most stringent, military control, and no right-thinking man could object to it. In a footnote appended to one of my letter the editor asked me whether I thought that the "Government would have better served the public by permitting instead of preventing the collapse of the commerce and communuications of the country?" I was not aware that there were no other and legitimate means of carrying out this desirable object, than by the employment of the military. If the interests of Government are affected, and as Government have a voice in the matter, they should see that the men are properly treated, thus going to the root and source of the evil. But, sir, may I ask why this question should have been shifted to America? Have we not sufficient grounds to decide it in accordance with the practises prevailing in England—which is free enough for our purpose? Why should we fall back on to America, which tolerates practises and corruptions, such as lynching, Tammany rings, etc., which would never be permitted under the British flag? Why should we appeal to France, whose name for justice and honour is a mere byeword before the civilized world. I would ask, why are not the military employed in England, where there are annually as many as seven or eight hundred strikes? Did not the English Railway strikes and the Dock labourers' strike partially paralyze the commerce of the country and interfere with the means of transmission? Why then were not the military draughted to do the men's work? It has been pointed out that it is a mistake to apply "Theories intended to meet Western conditions to an utterly different set of circumstances in an Asiatic country." I agree with the writer that this is so in numerous cases. But I cannot see the bearing in ordinary strikes. The question of "land defences" has been brought in, but if the land were in need of defence, yea, at such a time it would most certainly have been a rightful action in employing the military for the purpose of maintaining communication, and I should have been among the first to advocate it. But such a thing can never occur so long as there is European and Anglo-Indian labour to be found on railways, and in this connection I would take leave to remind the powers that be of the necessity of an equitable distribution of European and Indian labour. But the employment of the military at such a time is, after all, a dernier ressort. At ordinary times there are other and constitutional means provided by the State, such as boards of conciliation, and arbitration, etc., for bringing these deadlocks to a close. These boards have been formed and are utilized in England, and thoughtful people will not hesitate in advocating their formation here. These are the rightful means of preventing the paralysis of the commerce of the country.

In conclusion I must thank you for your indulgence in allowing me to encroach so much upon your space. My excuse is the importance of the subject, and the desire of preventing these deadlocks in the future by the right methods available.—Yours, etc.,

J. A. BALFOUR,
Acting General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, Ld.

Byculla, June 19

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA FIXTURES.

	Date.		A Team.	B Team.
Sat	June	24th	United Service vs Gymkhana.	
"	July	1st	Jackal Club vs Gymkhana.	
"	"	8th	21st B. I. Inf	Naval Defence Sqdn.
"	"	15th	Parsee Gymkhana	B. Vol Artillery.
"	"	22nd	Y M C Assocn	Hindu Gymkhana.
"	"	29th	United Services vs Gymkhana.	
"	Aug.	5th	Municipal C C	Naval Defence Sqdn.
Tues	"	8th	Bombay vs Poona*	
Wed	"	9th		
Fri	"	11th	Presidency vs Parsees	
Sat	"	12th		
Thurs	"	17th	—	1st Norfolk Regt.
Sat	"	19th	Hindu Gymkhana	—
Mon	"	21st	Byculla Club vs Gymkhana.	
Sat	"	26th	B B & C I C C	Islam Gymkhana.
Fri	Sept	1st	Gymkhana vs Kathiawar C C	
Sat	"	2nd		
Fri	"	8th	Bombay vs Poona. At Poona.	
Sat	"	9th		
Tues	"	12th	Presidency vs Parsees. At Poona.	
Wed	"	13th		
Thurs	"	14th		
Sat	"	[illegible]	B V Artillery	—
"	"	[illegible]	Elphinstone C C	1st Norfolk Regt.

All matches played in Bombay, except where otherwise shown. A team matches on the Gymkhana ground and B team matches on opponents' ground (except August 17th).

* These matches commence at 11-30, all others matches at 1-30.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	1
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	2	5	80
Total plague deaths to date	46,695	40,651	
Same date last year	3	2	64

The following notification was published in the General Department (Plague), yesterday:—

The following telegram, No. 1934, Sanitary, dated the 17th instant, from the Government of India, Home Department, is published for general information:—

"Continuation my telegram number 1878, dated 7th instant. Intimation received that cases of plague are occurring at Bushire. Venice Convention regulations should be imposed against Bushire."

The following telegram from the Government of India in the Home Department, Sanitary, No. 1927, dated the 15th June 1899, is published for general information:—

"Sixteen cases, fourteen deaths plague have occurred Penang between 3rd and 13th instant. Venice Convention regulations should be enforced against Penang."

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 20th instant:—

	Rs.	as.
Amount previously acknowledged	21,552	11
From a friend	10	0
Total ......Rs.	21,562	11

PLAGUE IN BUSHIRE.

Owing to few cases of plague having occurred at Bushire, the authorities there have taken prompt and decisive measures to suppress it as speedily as possible and have, in consequence, requisitioned medical aid from Karachi. The steamer Pachumba, which left on Sunday, took away Surgeon-Captain Rainier and Assistant Surgeons Beale and Kirkpatrick for plague duty. The plague returns at Karachi for Saturday, Sunday and Monday show no fresh cases. One death, however, was recorded on Monday. The cholera returns are as follows:—Saturday—two cases and one death; Sunday—no cases and two deaths; Monday—two cases and no deaths.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 16th June were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	53	54
Karachi	12	13
Poona	66	61
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	1	1
Kaira	2	2
Kanara	24	10
Surat	13	9
Thana	33	30
Nasik	26	25
Poona	3	2
Satara	24	18
Kolaba	2	1
Sholapur	1	1
Ahmednagar	3	1
Belgaum	156	107
Ratnagiri	6	5
Dharwar	27	14
Bijapur	1	2
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	0	1
Kathiawar	0	0
Kolhapur	94	70
Cutch	16	9
Total	567	440
Week ending June 9th	584	431
Total to date	260,139	205,902

"THE PATHOS OF DISTANCE."

It was a hot-weather evening, still as death save for the cicada's unceasing whirl, and an occasional soft breath of hot air, like the exhalation from some giant's lungs. It was the close of a weary day spent in a stifling Court, in listening to deliquescent witnesses each lying his hardest, and in twisting the Contract Act to save the ryot from the Hindu money-lender's "privy paw." I was sitting outside, my solitary dinner had been got through, and I was left alone with my thoughts.

They wandered back to the book I had just been reading. I had before dinner taken up a volume of Nietzsche—"Contra Wagner," and my mind was filled with a confused sense, that everything this century had produced was radically wrong—that our only chance of salvation lay in Russia, with Siberia and the knout, the only non-decadent nation left, that the warrior is the only ideal type of man. "Back to the age of stone, kill and be killed and care not" such was to be our motto if we wished to reach the light. Out of all this chaos one phrase of my author kept ringing through my head, with almost painful reiteration "the pathos of distance—" "the pathos of distance." Can these words ever mean "the natural inequality of man to man," as the "philosopher (for so he holds himself to be) intends they should? "The pathos of distance," "the pathos of distance." "the pathos—

A clatter of hoofs—a shout of "ghora pakaro" and my friend B. stood before me. "Good heavens," said I, "what on earth brings you here now—have a peg—sit you down—but hallow! What's up, you look like a ghost!"

"My God! L—, she's dying—dying 6,000 miles away—and I can't get to her—read" and he gave me a paper.

It was a wire from Home "A. seriously ill, come." First I almost laughed, then inwardly I cursed the fools who could send such a message. "The pathos of distance," the phrase rang through my brain, "the pathos of distance."

"Come, old chap, let us think it over."

"I think," cried B. who was pacing restlessly up and down, "think, I have been doing nothing but think, think, think ever since *that* came. For God's sake help me L——! I must get to her, don't you understand, I *must*." And again he started pacing up and down and muttering "All those cursed miles of sea."

"At any rate let us wire and see what we can do, though our chances are poor, I fear."

B. had just come back from leave Home—full of health and spirits—he was to be married in November. Everything was "couleur de rose," even a hot weather had its advantage—and now the cup was to be dashed from his very lips.

I wrote wires to all who could help, and we went over to the office, and woke the sleepy clerk and saw them despatched.

"Come now B., old man," I said, "that's all we can do for the present; come to bed, I will give you a shake down."

"I couldn't sleep," he said, "with her in trouble all these miles away—it's impossible."

At length, however, I persuaded him to lie down still muttering to himself his refrain of "those cursed miles between us."

As I lay down the old phrase came ringing again through my brain, "The pathos of distance" and I felt that here was the pathos of distance asserting itself in grim reality. "The pathos of distance, the pathos—"

I started from my sleep, that unrestful sleep the early hours grant to exhausted nature, with the sensation of having been woken by a sudden shock I looked round and saw the second bed and recollected all that had happened,—it was empty.

"Sahib mar gya—Sahib mar gya" the cry broke on my ears as a frightened syce came running up. "Shut up you d—d fool," said I, "what is the matter?" "The Sahib is dead, there by the chappar," and he pointed to a small grass shelter. We went down to it, and there, true enough lay poor B. with an ugly hole in his head and my revolver by his side. We covered him over and took him into the house.

On my dressing table lay my revolver-case—open and empty and on the glass was pinned a paper. It was a later wire, "A. dead." Across it in pencil was written "Forgive me, L—it was those cursed miles of sea—this is the only way to get to her—B."

We buried him that evening in the neglected churchyard, by the half-dismantled, long disused church, and as I walked home once more, the old phrase came surging through my brain "The pathos of distance," and I thought philosophers are not omniscient—poor B. had shown me wherein the real "pathos of distance" lay.—C. E. L.—in the *C. and M. Gazette*.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB RAPESEED.

Final Report on the Rapeseed Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898-99:—The nature of the season has been described in the report on the wheat crop. It was even more unfavourable for rapeseed than for wheat, as the former is sown and harvested earlier, and delayed rain which did some harm to the wheat did greater damage to rapeseed. The favourable effect of rain in September was counteracted by drought in the succeeding months. Of the 20 districts that have sent in returns only 3 submontane districts, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and Rawalpindi, have reported a good crop. In the rest it is reported far below the average for the two reasons stated above,—insufficient rain at sowing time or drought when the crop was maturing. Damage by caterpillar and "sundi" was reported from Ludhiana and Ferozepore and by "tela" from Hazara. The prospects of the crop were not encouraging from the very beginning. The area estimated in the first forecast up to the end of November was 679,400 acres, or 39 per cent. below the area finally ascertained last year. The estimate in the second forecast up to the end of January 1899 was 660,900 acres, or a decrease of 40·6 per cent. compared with the same figures. The returns now received show that even the former estimates were too sanguine. The area now given is 582,600 acres against 1,112,300 acres in 1897-98, or only a little more than half the area of last year, and a decrease of 17·8 and 3·5 per cent. respectively on the quinquennial and decennial averages. Thirteen out of 20 districts return a reduced area, 26·9 per cent of the area sown was irrigated against 11·7 per cent. last year. The total outturn is estimated at 53,041 tons against 142,115 in the year before or a decrease of 60·6 per cent. on last year's figures and 37·2 and 28·8 per cent. on the averages of the previous five and ten years respectively. The harvest both in outturn as well as area may be counted as an 11-anna one, or 71, if 100—16 annas—average. The season may be characterised as an exceptionally unfavourable one for the rapeseed crop. The trade in this staple during the past year is compared below with that in 1897-98. Like wheat the exports of rapeseed were very heavy in the quarter ending 30th June 1898 owing to a good crop in 1898 and also to the exceptionally brisk export trade which prevailed in the beginning of last summer. The exports from the seaport of Karachi for the years 1898 and 1897 were—1898, 1,57,028 cwts; 1897, 424,753 cwts. The price ruling at Ferozepore does not show great fluctuations, varying as it does from Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-1-2 per maund. It stood at Rs. 5 at the end of March 1899, as it was a year previously.

THE CHINESE YARN MARKET.

Bombay millowners have now, for some time past, become so used to more or less gloomy utterances regarding the future of the yarn industry in China, that it is possible Mr. Consul Litton's last report on the trade of Chunking may not arouse the attention it deserves. Yet certainly it should, for it affords clear indications that one outlet for our Indian yarn, if still open at present, is not likely to be so much longer unless Bombay spinners put themselves abreast the slowly developing condition of affairs in Szechuen. For it is in this rich and fertile Province which, bordered by Thibet and watered by the Yang-tse-Kiang, has hitherto been a promising market for Bombay, that new influences are energetically at work. These new influences are (1) the Shanghai millowners, (2) American competition, and (3) increased cultivation of cotton in the Province itself. Mr. Litton points out that Chunking is merely a place of transit, that the up-country markets are not open to the residence of foreign merchants, and that even at Chunking foreign firms are, with one exception, represented only by Chinese agents who do business with brokers from the interior. The Chinese broker is, perhaps, the most conservative individual on the face of the earth, and the result is that the West China market, and this applies particularly to Szechuen, continues to be without any opportunity for development on more advanced lines. Yet it was only some two and-a-half years ago that authorities like Mr. Bourne, and Messrs. Neville and Bell of the Blackburn Mission were apparently quite convinced that Indian yarn was actually driving China cotton out of cultivation. Messrs. Neville and Bell in their report are very explicit regarding yarn. "Farmers," so one passage runs, "now find that it does not pay to grow cotton, and that the labour, though so cheap, can be more profitably employed in other directions as the weavers have begun to prefer foreign yarn, not only on account of its cheapness, but also for the ease with which it can be manipulated." And again, speaking of the Indian yarn trade: "Vast though its proportions now are it has not yet reached its limits." This may be and we may well hope it is, in a general sense true enough, but there seems little doubt from Consul Litton's Report, that the yarn trade in the Szechuen Province has reached its limits. There is decided tendency for the Bombay yarn trade to pass into the hands of Shanghai millowners, while Chinese yarn in the interior is steadily getting more and more in request. The fact would seem to be that Shanghai, as a centre of yarn production, must be more and more reckoned on in the future; but at the same time it cannot be too often insisted on that China still presents, and will present for many years to come, a field which if properly worked will well repay the energy of Bombay mill-owners. The sole reason that Bombay yarn has not forced its way into the Chinese market to the extent that might have been expected is the apathy of the millowning interest in Bombay, the scandalous cupidity of much of our management and the utter want of enterprise among Bombay capitalists. So long as the mill agent can draw his commission, and live like a prince, the higher commercial prospects of the industry as a great source of national wealth are never thought of. All the agent sees is the mill, and so many pounds of yarn a day. What is emphatically wanted for our Bombay yarn trade is that we should not grudge to spend money to keep our yarn to the front in the Chinese market. The present ridiculous methods of production at this end, with no corresponding energy at the other, are bound in the long run, if persisted in, to favour our rivals and injure ourselves. —*Indian Textile Journal*.

A COURT FOR PATENT DISPUTES.

Although India is so far free from expensive patent litigation, the echoes of famous cases reach us, from time to time, to remind us, perhaps, that in course of time when manufacturers increase in this country, the spirit of litigation will find an outlet in patent lawsuits. The saying has become proverbial, both in England and America, that a costly lawsuit is necessary to establish the validity of a patent of any importance. It is not difficult to understand that a new invention which is "going to revolutionise," &c., &c., would be a very unpleasant thing to contemplate by the man whose capital is sunk in machinery that will be rendered useless by the revolutionary invention. It is fortunately only a small proportion of new inventions that make such a flutter, but when they do appear they must either join with existing vested interests, or fight them until one side is exhausted. Referring to the cost and uncertainty of patient lawsuits, "Industries and Iron" says:—We suppose it would be unreasonably sanguine to look forward to the establishment of that urgent judicial accessory—a "Patent Court"—within the lives of the present generation. With the removal of Justice Romer to the Court of Appeal, admittedly the soundest of our judical patient authorities is praticaly lost. Considering the increasing number of intricate patient actions, the establishment of a court specially devoted to such causes, equipped with a full library of technical references, would be a most valuable reform. Another feature of patent cases which would be benefited by considerable modification, is the circumstance under which "expert evidences" is tendered. The manner in which the evidence of authorities of equal technical and scientific eminence clashes is often nothing less than grotesque. The view has been expressed, we think, at a recent meeting of the Surveyors' Institute, that experts should not be placed on their oath, since it is manifest that it is impossible for a man to swear to the truth of an opinion. As it was put, no one expects a counsel to speak "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." "Industres and Iron" has stated very tersely a matter that has, more then anything else, helped to complicate patent litigation. Opinions have so often been repeated as facts that the scientific expert has at times suffered rudely in reputation. One of the most famous of these gentlemen, who was equally distinguished as an after dinner speaker said one evening that there were three sorts of liars they might be thus classified:—the liar, the d—d liar and the scientific expert. If a "Patent Court" could, be properly organised, the slight suspicion of veracity that formed the sting of Bramwell's joke might be completely removed.—*Indian Textile Journal*.

Sir Henry Thompson describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "Hunyadi János" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, Andreas Saxlehner, on label secures genuiness.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

JOINT COMMISSIONERS AT APIA.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

On the 4th May Lieut. Gaunt's friendly brigade went to Letoufa, one of the prescribed boundaries for the Mataafa people, to ascertain whether the rebels were adhering to their promise to keep within their limits. It appeared that they were doing so. Another expedition visited the rebel forts at Lotopa on the 8th The whole of the track thither was found more or less fortified. It is reported that a large number of Mataafan natives are anxious to come over to Malietos, but they are kept back by others.

The U. S. cruiser Badger arrived on the morning of 13th with British, German and American commissioners. They spent the first day in receiving official calls, and have engaged the whole upper story of the International Hotel, taking up their quarters there on 15th. Nothing is known, so far, as to the line of inquiry or action contemplated, although it is rumoured that they intend to uphold the action already taken by Admiral Krantz. It is stated on reliable authority that Mataafa and his people will obey any order coming unanimously from the commission, though it is doubtful if this would apply to a demand to surrender their arms. The general opinion among the white population is that the decision of the supreme Court, awarding the kingship to Malietoa junior, will be upheld by the commission; but even if the Mataafan natives disperse, further fighting is very probable, so long as there is a king in Samoa.

The commission commenced its sittings on the 16th, but so far the proceedings are not public. On Saturday night Mataafa sent in a letter of welcome to the commission, expressing hope of a speedy and satisfactory solution of the troubles. The British subjects whose property was damaged during the fighting have been instructed to send in their compensation claims. It was rumoured that the commission had sent a proclamation to Mataafa, but it is believed that they merely notified him formally of their arrival.

MATAAFA'S ATTITUDE DEFINED.

In answer to written questions sent to him by the Auckland *Star's* correspondent in Samoa, Mataafa replied in writing, as follows:—"I did not take part in this war (1st January). It was the Tumua and Paile (practically the head chiefs and rulers of Samoa) being angered at their power, taken from them by violence, and the Chief Justice giving an unjust decision in favor of people who have no power in Samoa. This war was begun by one of the Tanu party firing on one of our men." Mataafa claims that in leaving Mulinuu his people obeyed Admiral Krantz's demand to go away peaceably to their districts. They remained at Faleata to await the decision of the Great Powers promised by the three consuls. His people were gathered together because the Tanu party were first assembled at Mulinuu.

When taxed with breach of the agreement to abstain from politics on his return from exile Mataafa writes:—"I punctually obeyed that agreement, and I remained in Mulinuu, but went away when driven out by the admiral. I only assumed power when established by the three consuls. I did not lead my country and family into revolt, but conducted them where were assemblies of those who had the true authority in Samoa in all things."

With regard to the fighting, Mataafa says:—"I never gave an order to pillage or destroy the plantations and houses of whites. It was people scattered about in the bush who did these things before I was able to know of it. We have never made nor ordered any attack at night. We have examined into the accusation. We have made no descent on a single house in the town of Apia, near the main road towards the sea. I strongly forbade to engage in any combat with whites; but a small number of my people did that to defend themselves against the whites, because the whites killed eight of our men. As to the cutting off of heads, it is the Samoan custom, and it was done because the head of one of our men was first cut off by the Malietoa-Tanu party."

One of the written questions to Mataafa was Why, after refusing to obey the command of Admiral Krantz the representative of America, did you again refuse to obey the joint order of Admiral Krantz and Captain Stuart, who represented England? Did you understand you were then defying the orders of two of the great powers, and possibly making great trouble between Germany and the other powers?

To this Mataafa replies:—"I respected greatly the authorities. Therefore I left, because I adhere firmly to the treaty. The Samoan Government is advised by three powers. Very great is my respect for the Queen of England, the Emperor of Germany and the President of the United States, therefore I await till I receive their final decision. I know nothing concerning any secret. Neither do I know that I did anything that would create a difference between Germany and the two other great powers, because not one great power has been associated with us."

Mataafa was next asked. "Did the notice sent to you in the Samoan language by Herr Rose, the German consul, wherein he practically stated that he supported you, influence you, in renewing the fighting?" His reply is: "There is nothing to answer to this. We only want to know the decision of the great powers."

The final question was: "Knowing that the commission will be here shortly, are you prepared to obey any command issued by it, even if it goes so far as to ask you to unconditionally surrender; or would you if the commission were not favourable to your views, still maintain your rights by force of arms?"

Mataafa replies: "I await the three commissioners. There is nobody who knows the answer he will give before first knowing the thing that shall take place."

Mataafa has asaid that, throughout his orders were not to fire on the white men, and he adds that on several occasions, when the whites were out on attacking expeditions, if it had not been for this order the whole body of bluejackets could have been easily shot down, the rebels having been concealed in the bush in great numbers on either side of the roads.

MORAL CRUELTY AS A GROUND OF DIVORCE.

In the Divorce Court the other day Mr. Justice Bucknill heard the petition of Mrs. Gertrude Kinnelli the daughter of Sir John Cass, for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. Thomas Francis Edward Kinnell. There was no defence. Mr. Bargrave Deane, Q.C., said the marriage took place in 1890. The parties lived very happily for some years, and then all of a sudden the husband completely changed. This was in the early part of 1896, and from that time onward he pursued a course of conduct towards his wife which was absolutely unjustifiable. He abstained from physical violence towards her, but he threatened to break her spirit. He neglected her, said he had lost all affection for her, threatened to kill himself and her, showed greater preference for a governess in his wife's presence, and when his wife was ill and fainting instead of trying to save her from falling he made no attempt to assist her. This, said Mr. Deane, was one of those cases of moral cruelty where injury to health had resulted from the husband's neglect and treatment of his wife and which had to be commented on by the House of Lords in Russell v. Russell. Eventually, the respondent left his wife, and went to America. The petitioner had seen her husband twice in England since with the view of getting him to make some arrangement for the child. He proposed there should be a reconciliation, but the petitioner was satisfied there was an ulterior motive in this proposal. This ulterior motive had since been made clear, as he wanted to get money from his wife for the benefit of another woman with whom he was then living. The petitioner learnt of his misconduct, and put the matter in the hands of Sir George Lewis, solicitor.

The petitioner in her evidence said she could not account for her husband's change of manner towards her. He had previously been very kind to her, but after the change he said he hated the sight of her and everybody belonging to her, and told her he had been guilty of unfaithfulness with a view to forcing her to free him. He allowed her to fall on the floor when she was in a fit, threatened to poison himself, constantly said he should be very glad if she died, refused to go to church with her, and went with other people; said no man could control his affection, and if she considered he had been guilty of cruelty in the past she might certainly expect he would be cruel in the future. She had travelled with him in Russia and Mexico, where he had a jute factory, in which her brother-in-law, Sir W. Pearson, M. P., was interested. She was a strong, healthy woman before her husband changed in his conduct towards her.

Dr. Walter Griffith said he was satisfied petitioner's health had been completely broken down by her husband's conduct.

His lordship was satisfied there had been legal cruelty and also adultery, and granted petitioner a decree nisi, with costs, and the custody of the children.

TRAIN WRECKERS IN INDIA.

It is the common experience everywhere that in time of agricultural distress, the peasant, driven to desperation by want and persecution, is easily led into the committal of so-called "agrarian crime." In India we have this characteristic so pronounced that it seems quite impossible to eradicate it. When famine stalks through the country and the Shroff follows in its wake, grinding, under the ægis of the law, the face of the poor, every village "jamat" becomes a secret society, where plots of loot and dacoity are hatched and developed. But it is not the Shroff alone who suffers. In his blind fury the ryot does not stay to distinguish between friend and foe. His hand is often raised against the very agency which has been called into existence by his distress, the object of which is his relief. And no crime this Ishmael perpetrates, is so hideous in its malignity, so dreadful in its results, as train wrecking, which is as frequent as it is universal in the length and breadth of the country. It is the common experience of Famine Commissioners that when the stricken abadon the relief works and "go out," almost the first thing they do is to pull up the Railway line, and await results. The successful wreck of a grain laden train means no end of loot, the easy acquirement of the staple of life which the Shroff refuses to sell except at an impossible price, and lastly the satisfaction of a grudge for an imaginary grievance against the Government. The unfortunate frequency of famines in India has raised the administration of relief to a fine art, and the precautions which the officials are able to take have to a very great extent suppressed, if they have not wholly exterminated train wrecking as a purely agrarian crime; but train wrecking has by no means been banished from the land—a truth which the recent outrage at Palghur, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, too painfully shows. The wrecker is still abroad, but he is no longer the ryot whom a tyrannous money-lender has ejected from his "kheth," but a *budmash* pure and simple, whose motive is sometimes loot, but more often revenge. Indian dacoits do not hold up trains in the manner of Texan desperadoes: their procedure is more subtle and more effective. Taking advantage of long unprotected stretches of track, especially when it runs through thick and dangerous jungle, they do not find it a matter either of much difficulty or of much peril to remove a rail on a convenient culvert, and lie in ambush until the driver of a train, unsuspicious of danger through a confidence in his line clear, dashes into the trap, immolating himself and the lives of others on the altar of terrible Moloch. Reports of such outrages ever and anon thrill the Indian population, and arouse for the time being a spirit of indignation and a demand for prevention. But the excitement soon subsides. The professional dacoit is too shrewd a student of human nature to fan the spark into a blaze. He knows that a spell of inaction in this particular direction begets forgetfulness among his pursuers, and he acts accordingly, securing thereby an immunity from capture and a preparedness for future exploitation. In the generic term dacoit, we have, for the sake of expediency, included the most dangerous, most mischievous, and most culpable species of train wrecker, namely, the discharged Railway employe, whose only incentive is a diabolical revenge. He may be a pointsman, sometimes a signaller, but as a rule he is a gangsman employed on the permanent-way. He may have been discharged for laziness, or drunkenness, or for no reason at all, save the whim of the Permanent-way Inspector or the Station Master. It does not matter. The desire for revenge is the same whatever the cause, and his special knowledge of the weak points in his enemy's defence makes him a perfect terror, whether he acts alone or directs the operations of a gang of village *budmashes*. He knows how superficial and perfunctory are the means adopted even on the largest Railways to protect the track. He knows that from a certain station a single line runs through a close jungle for miles before it reaches the next stopping place, or even comes within sight of the semaphore which might warn the driver of impending danger. He knows that when once a train leaves a station with line clear, the station authorities do not concern themselves with its future progress. Their minds are so warped by red tape that canker-worm of every administration in India, and their actions so clogged by its influence, that it would require some extraordinary occurrence to jerk them out of their accustomed groove. He knows that the permanent-way gangs after one visit to an isolated spot do not return for an indefinite period, unless, of course, something untoward happens. Above all, he knows that in spite of Railway police, no efficient system of patrol obtains on even the best administered lines. And in the fulness of this knowledge he lays his nefarious plans, which, as in the case of the accident at Palghar, generally prove only too successful. The Palghar outrage is one of the few which the Railway authorities, owing to the lamentable loss of life, have been reluctantly compelled to make public; but it by no means indexes the universal frequency of the crime in India. To obtain a proper idea of that, one must get access to the accident reports which guards and drivers submit after every trip to the Head Office. Were this possible, and were publicity given by the daily press to interesting items, in the same way as is given to police reports and the gruesome details of the Coroner's Court, public opinion might in the end be awakened to a most deplorable weakness in Railway administration in India. We refer to the want of protection of the track far from the haunts of men, by the absence of vigilant patrol. The Railway Police is an absolutely ornamental body, whose chief duties consist in donning at odd hours of the day a more or less picturesque uniform and promenading the platforms of large stations to the admiration of simple country folk. The detection of crime is quite foreign to their office, and it is a standing joke in India, that no man can better make a muddle of a case that has been placed in his hand, so to speak, cut and dried, as the common or garden Railway policeman. These are the men whose chief occupation should be patrol, and until they awake to their responsibility in this respect, it is idle to hope that permanent-way gangs will do all their work, or that miscreants of the type we have described above will find their occupation gone. This is a question of imperial politics. To trust to mere departmental agency to work a reform is worse than absurd. Colonel Gardiner, R. E., the present Public Works Member, knows something of Railway administration in India, and it is in the earnest hope that he will use his influence to remove a fearful menace to Railway travelling in India that we have indited this article.—*Indian Engineering*.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

June 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe. perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panay Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Messamades and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

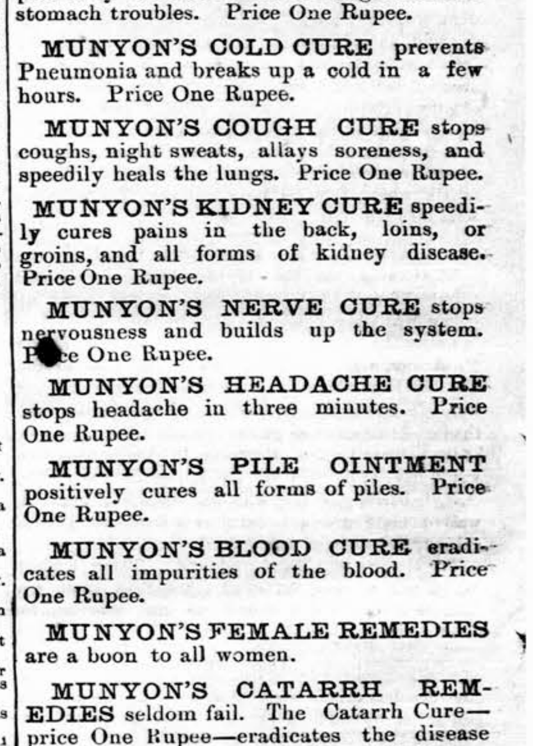
Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

A CENSUS OF INSECTS.

To the planter in this country—specially in tea and coffee—the insect world has an absorbing interest. Indeed, it may be said that his prosperity or otherwise is almost entirely dependent upon the activity or otherwise of certain tribes of these creatures. A census of insects, therefore, should appeal to the planter. Such a census, we are informed, has just been taken on purely scientific lines with a view to determine, as far as it is possible, which insects are a boon and a blessing to mankind, and which are the reverse. Although the statistics quite upset the old idea, that all insects and lower animals were created solely for man's benefit, yet it is conclusively proved that while some are rightly termed "pests," there are others that render us considerable service; and fortunately for our crops and vegetation the latter are in the majority. According to the census insects are to be classified as good, bad, and indifferent; the good insects number 116 families, the bad insects amount to 113 families, while the indifferent insects, who could not for one reason or another satisfactorily answer all the questions on their census papers, and must, therefore, for the present, be looked upon as doubtful characters, reach a total of seventy two families. No fewer than 112 families of the bad or injurious insects feed upon cultivated plants and crops, doing damage to, and devouring thousands of pounds worth of vegetable produce annually—some of them attacking cabbages and succulent young peas, etc., in the most ruthless fashion; while the 113th family is parasitic upon and causes much harm to warm-blooded animals. Of the good or beneficial insects, seventy-nine families devote themselves to the destruction of their wicked vegetable devouring brethren, which they accomplish in a most self-sacrificing and wholesale manner, while of the remaining useful insects thirty-two families act as scavengers, clearing away with great rapidity all sorts of decaying vegetable and animal matter, two families aid us as pollenisers, and three form food for our eatable fishes.—"Indian Planters' Gazette."



"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimean hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £16, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 2s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

"I am sixty-nine years of age, went through the Crimean Campaign, fought in every engagement, and feel fit to have another brush with the enemy, if required, since taking Munyon's.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, and I hope many will believe as I have—say, if other pills are worth a guinea a box Munyon's Cures are

"WORTH TWENTY GUINEAS A BOX."

Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health," and ascertain therefrom which of the 47 Remedies you require.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATIC CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE prevents Pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COUGH CURE stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE speedily cures pains in the back, loins, or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S NERVE CURE stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S HEADACHE CURE stops headache in three minutes. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S PILE OINTMENT positively cures all forms of piles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S BLOOD CURE eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S FEMALE REMEDIES are a boon to all women.

MUNYON'S CATARRH REMEDIES seldom fail. The Catarrh Cure—price One Rupee—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—Price One Rupee—cleanse and heal the parts.

MUNYON'S ASTHMA REMEDIES relieve in three minutes, and cure permanently. Price Four Rupees.

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Jumma Musjid, Bombay:—DARA BROS.
Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:—BEYNON & Co.
Igatpura:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
Agra:—JOHN & Co.
Delhi:—A. BARAKAT & Co., and SEN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.
Meerut:—HOSKINS & Co.
Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.
And all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE separation of the Royal Artillery into mounted and dismounted regiments is at last an accomplished fact. Such a separation has, it is true, been decided upon in principle for years past, and the adoption of the decision has several times been imminent; but until now there has been hesitation at the last moment, and so from time to time action has been postponed. The new organisation has, however, been at length definitely settled; and now there are two distinct corps of men and two distinct cadres of officers of Royal Artillery. The mounted regiment is, of course be, formed of the present Horse Artillery and Field Artillery, while the Garrison Regiment includes the present Garrison Companies, with the ten existing Mountain Batteries thrown in. This concession is no doubt made with a view to giving Garrison Artillery officers something to hope for in the shape of active service. For the rest, the Garrison Artillery duties promise little or nothing to the medal hunters. The duties are duties of a responsible and onerous character, and says the *Broad Arrow* we dare say that there will be an *esprit de corps* in the Garrison Artillery of the future—when it comes to be a self-contained organisation—which to-day is not apparent. But it is not in the light of the future that the separation of the Royal Artillery has to be dealt with. The immediate present is the all-absorbing consideration. Indeed it has been because successive Secretaries of State would have the immediate consequences to face if the Royal Artillery should be broken up, that the division has been so many times postponed. No Deputy Adjutant-General has been averse to the separation of the Royal Regiment of Artillery in theory; but when the thing was really to be done they broke down over the simple contemplation of its difficulties. So postponement has followed postponement, until the Royal Artillery ceased to have a representative at head-quarters. The Adjutant-General has apparently no such fears; but it may also be because he has no such knowledge. He may or may not foresee the trouble to come. Any how, the authorities have shut their eyes, and the separation is to be carried out.

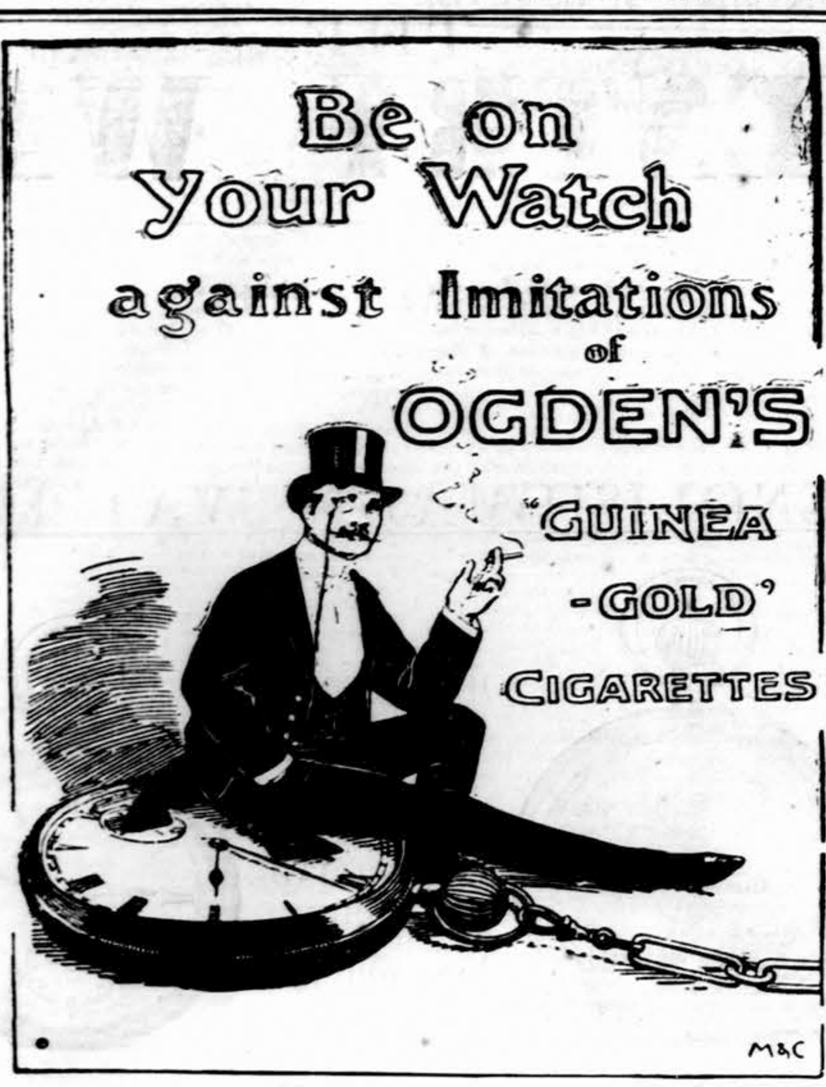
Details are published by the *Matin* of a new small-bore repeating rifle which has been invented by Captain Dandeteau, and which is at present being tried by the Normal Firing School at Chalons Camps. Captain Dandeteau's weapon, while getting over the bore difficulty, is believed to retain all the advantages of the Lebel rifle, and at the same time to have done away with certain defects. It is of 6 1-2 millimetres calibre, and will have a magazine placed beneath the breech, and capital of holding five cartridges. The rifle can be loaded by either a charge of five cartridges or by single cartridges placed in the breech. The barrel is protected by a cover of hard wood to prevent the burning of the firer's hands, whilst it is proposed to fit the gun with a sword bayonet. The experiments carried out at Chalons, says the *Matin* prove that Captain Dandeteau's rifle is superior to any known weapon. The bullet propelled by it is said to be capable of penetrating a horse from head to tail at a distance of 2,000 metres, whilst beyond that distance the bullet has great destructive power, and will pulverise any bones with which it may come in contact. The Matin says that this arm is certainly the most formidable yet constructed, and adds that the reduced weight of the cartridges used will permit of soldiers carrying a greater quantity of ammunition.

On the occasion of the unveiling of an equestrian statue of the late Field-Marshal Archduke Albrecht, on the other day in Vienna, the Emperor William was represented by his A.D.C., General Baron Von Loe and Major-General M. Mossner. The late Archduke having been honorary Colonel of several German and Russian regiments, those corps sent deputations to the ceremony, which was also attended by representatives of the various Austro-Hungarian regiments of which the Field-Marshal was honorary chief. The unveiling ceremony was to have been performed on December 2 last, the day of the Monarch's Jubilee; but in consequence of the catastrophe at Geneva it was postponed till the ninetieth anniversary of the Battle of Aspern, in which Archduke Charles, the father of the late Archduke Albrecht, signally defeated Napoleon Bonaparte. The statue stands on the eminence in front of the late Archduke's palace and directly facing Mozart's monument, and is the work of the eminent Vienna sculptor, Herr Zumbusch. It is 11 metres high without its pedestal, which is about 6 metres high. The monument shows the Field-Marshal in campaign uniform and mounted on an Irish charger, modelled from the animal which the Archduke rode.

The most interesting feature of the ceremony, which had a strictly military character, was the presence, within a limited space, of the pick of the Austro-Hungarian Army of the present time, together with the veteran soldiers of the past. There were hundreds of generals and thousands of other officers of all grades in a variety of uniforms. But the most brilliant and picturesque uniforms attracted less notice than those of half forgotten times, such as were worn, for instance, by a group of veteran officers in white or green military coats, these being retired officers who were comrades of the late Field-Marshal in the campaigns of 1848 and 1866. Although the Emperor and a large number of Archdukes and all military commanders were present, only two or three knights of the military Order of Maria Theresa, which is conferred exclusively for valour on the battlefield, were noticed. As a matter of fact, indeed, there are only six knights of the order besides the Emperor, who is Grand Master, still living; for Austria-Hungary has not been at war for the last thirty-three years, or, if the Bosnian insurrection is to be counted, not for the last twenty years. The Czar was right in saying that, besides himself, there is only one equally pacific monarch in Europe, namely the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor Francis Joseph was welcomed on his arrival by the Archdukes headed by the Archduke Renier, who delivered an address in the name of the Army, and by the foreign princes and representatives of foreign monarchs. His Majesty's reply to the address was delivered in a clear and audible voice. At a gala dinner in the Hofburg, the Emperor expressed his thanks to the German Emperor, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and other Sovereigns who were represented at the ceremony, or attended in person.

A somewhat embittered discussion is taking place in Germany in relation to the attack made by the 38th Brigade, under command of General von Schwartzkoppen, at Mars la Tour, on August 16, 1870. Herr Fritz Hoenig, in his "Zwei Brigaden," and again in his "Untersuchungen uber die Taktik der Zukunft," discussed this question at length. It will be remembered that in this sanguinary business the brigade suffered terribly and was replused. Herr Hoenig, who was himself wounded on the occasion, contends that Schwartzkoppen attacked without proper reconnaissaince, with inferior forces, upon a wide and broken front, and without awaiting the deployment of the 20th Division with which he was to co-operate. He has returned to the subject in his "Die Warheit uber die Schlacht Vionville-Mars la Tour auf dem linken Flugel," which has led to the new discussion. The purpose is to correct alleged errors in the twenty-fifth "Einzelschrift" of the general staff history. A great many minor points are at issue, so that we cannot deal with them here. Genaral von Scherff, who was Schwartzoppen's chief staff officer in 1870, has replied to Hoenig's strictures in the *Militar Wochenblatt*, in which also Colonel Baron von Bernhardi, chief of the historical section of the general staff, has taken up the defence of the official history, and other officers have contributed their experiences. General von Scherff defends Schwartzkoppen from the charges of incompetence made against him, and the historical staff officer is at pains to show that Hoenig is not consistent with himself; that he has given wrongly the positions of the troops, and that in this way he has falsified his tactical criticism. Those who are interested in this matter should read Captain H. M. Bower's translation of the "Untersuchungen," which we recently reviewed, as well as the "Warheit" and several recent articles in the *Militar Wochenblatt*. Hoenig attributes two great faults to the German commanders, that their reconnaissance was imperfect if made at all, and that the artillery preparation for attack was not good. He deplores that they were not tacticians, and that in discussion of their actions, reason is often pushed aside by learned sophism.

In relation to an incident that the officer in command of the 88th French Infantry heard balls whistle past him when his men were firing on parade, the *Progres Militaire* remarks that modern small-calibre bullets do not whistle like their predecessors, but give out a sound instead similar to that produced by the cracking of a whip. Behind the rifles, or alongside the troops firing, the detonation only is heard, but at 100 metres in front the cracking sound is audible immediately before it. Up to 700 metres in front of the firing line the interval between the two sounds becomes greater and the detonation deeper, the cracking seeming to be near the observer, but no whistling is heard. From 700 to 1,000 metres the cracking grows less hard in tone, and seems to be nearer and nearer to the men firing, and these effects are more pronounced up to 1,300 metres, and the actual passage of balls is heard.



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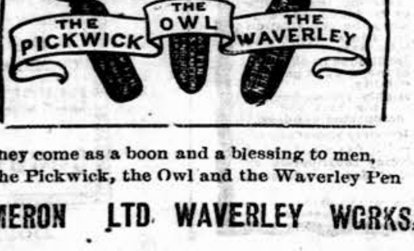

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